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The Korean TRADE UNIONS

Students of Korea University in Japan having a get-together to study the "Reminiscences of Participants in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Warfare"

Bearing Deep in Their Minds the Teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung

Members of the Korean Youth League in Japan studying the revolutionary traditions in an effective way

Fellow-countrymen of Kawasaki branch under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan are acquainting themselves with the course of the brilliant struggle traversed by the anti-Japanese guerrillas

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Workers at "Pungnyon" Tractor Assembling Shop of the Kiyang Tractor Factory are achieving good results with the days

Back Cover:
Flower-buds on a visit to Mangyongdae, the place dear to the hearts of the 40 million Korean people

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DAWN OF A NEW HISTORY (2)

THE CHILDHOOD OF COMRADE KIM IL SUNG

Mangyongdae is the historic place looked up by the entire nation. The 40 million Korean people are singing of it in their hearts as a native place of their own.

Here was born Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, on April 15, 1912, and he spent here his childhood.

Born into a revolutionary family, Comrade Kim Il Sung grew up in a sound spirit since his childhood under the care of his wonderful parents, nurturing in his heart an ardent love for the country and people.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, his father, was an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and fervent patriot. He poured all his devotion and efforts on bringing up Comrade Kim Il Sung into a fine patriot.

Comrade Kim Il Sung often heard from his father of how to love and value the beautiful fatherland. The stories about famous generals of our country, Lenin and other great men deeply impressed him.

On the other hand, he frequented a spring at the foot of Mangyongdae Hill. Here he drank the clear spring water and massaged his body with cold water so as to build up his body for a fight against the Japs.

The teachings of his father were indelibly engraved blood-red in the heart of the young Comrade Kim Il Sung.

His mother Mrs. Kang Ban Sok too nursed high hopes for the future of Comrade Kim Il Sung. She educated him to love the country, hate the enemy and fight him to the end.

At the age of six, he personally witnessed how his father was arrested by the Japanese imperialist police at Bonghwa-ri, Kangdong County. He saw on the same day how his mother fought stubbornly against the Japanese imperialist policemen who searched the house.

When he was seven years old, he interviewed his father who was struggling undauntedly to the end in the Pyongyang Prison despite horrible tortures. At the time he felt to the bone a hatred and enmity for the enemy—Japanese imperialism.

While Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was in prison, the mother often talked of the reason why his father was jailed. She hoped he would grow up fast and even told him in earnest to avenge his father.

Thus Comrade Kim Il Sung grew up under the care of his wonderful parents, following the examples set by them.

For a long period, the elders at his family fought against an extreme poverty, working diligently in rain or snow without a single day of rest. Though the family was so poor, the family life bloomed all the time in laughter and joy thanks to a great filial piety shown by the young Comrade Kim Il Sung.

There lies obliquely a big rock behind his house in Mangyongdae where Comrade Kim Il Sung spent his childhood. He played games happily with his friends, sliding down on this rock without minding his clothes wearing out. One day he felt a pang in his heart at the sight of his grandmother who was turning a spinning-wheel and his mother weaving cotten cloth late into the night.

(Grandmother and mother were working so hard without sleep even at night just to clothe the folks in the family.)

Since that time on, Comrade Kim Il Sung played less on the "slide-rock" and indulged in hide-and-seek, foot-ball games, wrestling, horse-riding on a sorghum stalk, etc.

Thus Comrade Kim Il Sung grew up at home in full vigour as a son who knew well his filial duty.

Comrade Kim Il Sung used to help his friends all the time and loved them in all sincerity.

He always took the lead in playing difficult part in games or in doing something arduous. He was chosen to be a commander whenever a war game was played. He worked out good plans in all games which would help his side win. He propped up his friends lacking strength or weak-willed so as to make them become stronger.

The folks in the village endeared and praised much the young Comrade Kim Il Sung who was polite in manners, loved his younger brothers and friends, was industrious in study and correct in speaking and behaviour.

Since his childhood, Comrade Kim Il Sung nurtured in his heart hatred for the enemies—Japanese imperialists and landlords, thinking he could not live with them under the same sky. So, he made up his mind to knock them down at all costs.

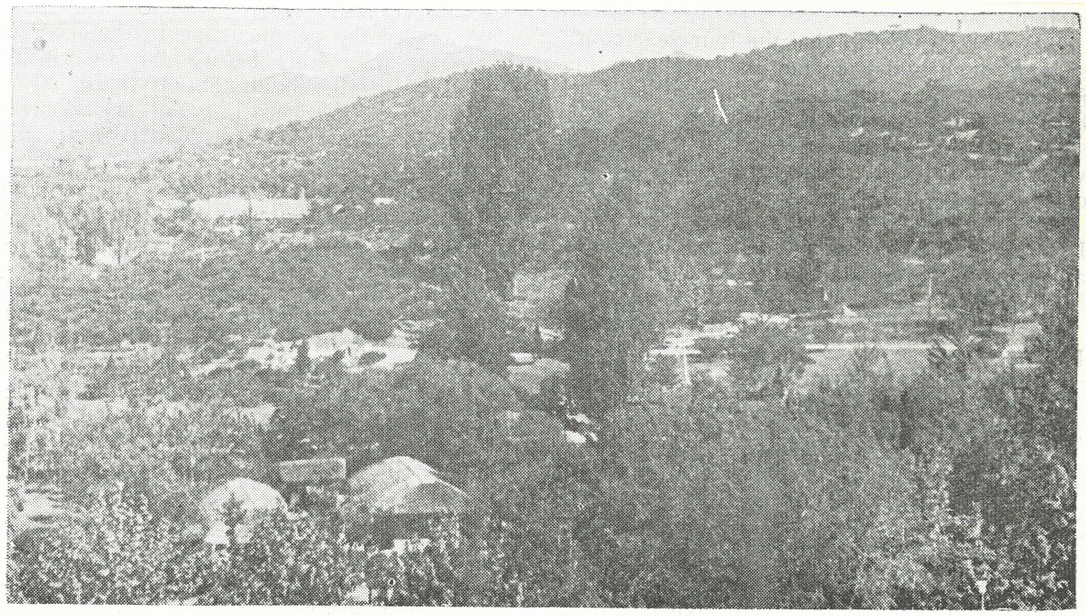
Such a sentiment grew stronger since the moment when his father was arrested by the Japanese imperialists. In the meantime he obeyed well his mother's words and studied diligently. On the other hand, he played more war games, thinking of his father waking or sleeping. When the sun rose, the young Comrade Kim Il Sung set out with his friends to the "Warship Rock," saying he was going to take revenge on his father's enemy. There they played a war game pretending to give a good licking to the Japanese imperialists.

One day Japanese policemen with swords on their waist floked to his house in Mangyongdae, raising a dust like a pack of hounds. They bullied everybody, turning up everything in and out of the house. Learning of this, Comrade Kim Il Sung could not refrain from indignation. He shot a sling through an opening of the fence and hit the head of the police chief. So since early age he burned with hatred for the Japanese imperialists.

His father was released from the Pyongyang Prison in the autumn of 1918. As soon as he had recovered his health he moved the theatre of his struggle to the border region by the Amrok River with an aim to realize the great cause of the restoration of the fatherland.

The March 1 Movement broke out a few months after the departure of his father. In Mangyongdae men and women, young and old, all came out in a demonstration, led by Mr. Kang Jin Sok, an uncle on his mother's side. They rushed to the Botong River, shouting "Long live the independence of Korea!" Then the demonstrators turned to Pyongyang

A view of historical Mangyongdae



city in high spirits.

At that time Comrade Kim Il Sung was a child aged eight. He shouted "manse" (hurrah) until he approached the Botongmun Gate among the ranks of the demonstrators.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had to experience all sorts of hardships and difficult living in his childhood while his father was engaged in revolutionary activities. Many things impressed him and he made a lot of resolves.

From the age of eight to eleven he received a direct influence from his father who was then carrying on revolutionary activity in Junggangjin and Linkiang and Pataokou and he also kept in touch with independence workers. All this roused in him an urge to fight for the country.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung studied at a primary school in Pataokou he drew to him all the affection of the village-folks, for he was courteous, well-behaved and showed a great filial piety to his parents.

At the school few pupils caught up with him in his enthusiasm and records he showed in his study.

In this place Comrade Kim Il Sung rendered an active assistance to the revolutionary work of his father. At the time he carried out a lot of liaison duties including going errands across the Amrok River for conveying messages to his father's comrades in the homeland.

When he had completed the four-year courses of the primary school in Pataokou, his father thought much of the future of his son. He sent back Comrade Kim Il Sung to Korea so as to enable him to learn to speak and write in the mother tongue and the history of his own country.

As told by his father, Comrade Kim Il Sung left Pataokou in January 1923 and came back to Mangyongdae after travelling all alone a thousand *ri* for learning.

On his arrival in Mangyongdae, Comrade Kim Il Sung stayed at the house of his mother's parents in Chilgol and went to Changdok school. In the beginning he found some difficulty in his study at this school, for the contents of the lessons and the speed of learning were different from those he had experienced in China. But before long his extraordinary clever brain and ceaseless efforts made him catch up with the others and finally took the lead. On Sundays Comrade Kim Il Sung frequented his native house in Mangyongdae where he either studied quietly or helped his grandfather's farming as much as possible.

He liked to sit at the foot of Mangyongdae Hill and read a book, sunk in thoughts. While reading quietly in this lovely place, he looked at the beloved nature of his native place and thought much of the lost fatherland.

However, at this time, something unexpected happened to his father. At the end of 1924 when he had come back to the homeland for a certain mission, he was denounced by a Japanese imperialist running-dog and arrested in Popyong. But he managed to escape on the way when he was escorted to the police station in Huchang, and went over to Northeast China, barely saving his life. However, the torture he had got from the Japs in the prison and the frost-bite he had in crossing the Amrok River had bad effect on him and he took to his bed as a result.

Informed of the news that his father was arrested, Comrade Kim Il Sung crossed again the Amrok River when he was 14 years old.

Even at that period Comrade Kim Il Sung already thought of the situation prevailing in the fatherland and the future of our people who were panting in the dark. He nursed in his heart an extraordinary resolve to deliver the fatherland and people.

Whenever the people come to the ferry in Popyong, they halt before the inscription engraved on the monument standing there.

After liberation, recalling the day when he crossed the river, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"When I crossed the Amrok River at the age of 14, I took a firm pledge that I would not come back unless Korea gained its independence.

"At the time, singing the 'Song of Amrok River' of an unknown composer, I wondered when I would be able to tread on this soil again, when I could come back again to this land where I had grown up and where the tombs of my ancestors were.

"At this thought I could hardly repress my sorrow even I was so young then."

At this ferry where the leisurely flowing crystal-clear water caressed the pebbles, the young Comrade Kim Il Sung took his first step forward to the revolution with a solemn pledge to liberate the fatherland.

THE BOCHONBO BATTLE

O Baek Ryong

It was in the autumn of 1936 that our anti-Japanese guerilla units moved to Changpai county in order to march into the homeland.

In the early part of that year, a historic conference was held at Nanhutou, Ningan county.

At this conference, Marshal Kim Il Sung put forward the line of further developing the anti-Japanese united national front movement, preparing for the founding of a Party, strengthening the guidance to the revolutionary movement at home, and moving the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the border areas along the Amrok and Duman rivers.

Following this conference, Marshal Kim Il Sung, personally leading the main units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, advanced to Changpai county expanding the scope of the armed struggle.

Thrown into panic by this move, the Japanese imperialist aggressors massed their forces from various parts, and made a frenzied attempt to check the activities of our units. However, in only one or two months in the autumn of 1936, while we were marching to Changpai county, we dealt the enemy crushing blows at Tateshui, Hsiaoteshui, Panchiehkou, Erhtaokang, Erhshihtaokou, and elsewhere. Then in the winter of the same year, the enemy sustained defeat upon defeat in the battles at Heihsiatzukou, Wenyentung, Mt. Hungtou, Taochuanli, Limingshui, and other places. Thus the "winter punitive operation" of the enemy ended in a fiasco.

While intensifying the armed struggle against the enemy, our units expanded the network of Party organizations and the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in Changpai county. Thus we laid a powerful revolutionary mass base by rallying the broad strata of the anti-Japanese forces and strengthened our leadership of the revolutionary movement in the homeland.

In those days, the Japanese imperialist aggressors, scheming to invade China proper and the Soviet Union and eventually the whole of Asia, intensified exploitation and oppression in Korea. Talking about "Japan and Korea being one community" and "monogenism" of the Japanese and Koreans, they hatched a plot for a wholesale arrest of patriots in the homeland, further stepped up the exploitation of Korea's natural resources and subjected the Korean people to the horrors of the medieval darkness.

The Japanese imperialists extended their evil claws even to the remote mountainous villages in the border regions. Most of the inhabitants of the Samsu and Kapsan regions were originally migrants from other parts of Korea. Exploitation by the Japanese imperialists and landlords compelled them to leave their native villages. They moved to these moun-

tainous areas in the hope of opening up plots in the mountain.

The Japanese imperialists felled timber in the virgin forests of Mt. Baekdu. But they strictly prohibited the opening up of plots in mountain on the pretence of "protecting" forest.

In those days, the mountain tillers, who had no clothes to wear, covered their bodies with flax bags in winter days.

It was in this very period that our Korean People's Revolutionary Army, under the personal command of Marshal Kim Il Sung, advanced to the other side of the border line and inflicted defeat after defeat upon the enemy with elusive movements and brilliant tactics.

The inspiring happy news of the victorious operations of our guerilla profoundly stirred the hearts of the entire Korean people with new hope and excitement and instilled in them an eager desire to see as early as possible the anti-Japanese guerillas march into the homeland.

After we had moved to Changpai county, we felt the breath of the mountains and rivers of the fatherland and eagerly looked forward to the day where we would be in its embrace.

Prior to our march into the homeland, Marshal Kim Il Sung drew up, according to various reconnaissance informations already gathered, a detailed plan on the distance and time of our march, the targets and methods of attack, the formation of combat units, the political work among the masses and other problems.

I heard from a comrade who was then an orderly that the lamp in the quarter of Marshal Kim Il Sung burnt all night for several nights.

Finally, June 2, 1937—the day of the historic homeward march—came.

An expeditionary force of some 150 guerillas picked from the 7th and 8th Regiments as well as from the Guards Company started advance toward the fatherland under the direct command of Marshal Kim Il Sung, and arrived the same day at the scheduled time at a village on the outskirts of Ershihsantaokou. We were warmly welcomed by the villagers. We took a rest there that night, doing political work among them.

Next morning we climbed a hill at Kusigol and from there viewed the blue water of the eternal Amrok river and cloud-shrouded, magnificent mountains of the homeland.

How we've missed these mountains and the river! However, at the thought that at that very moment too, the Japanese imperialist robbers were bleeding white our compatriots and committing every kind of barbarism, we were filled with rage and clenched our fists.

After sunset we resumed our march under cover of darkness.

We marched on silently, tense with excitement. We crossed the river, through the raft bridge already prepared, at a crossing point near a pool, where the flows of the Amrok and Kuwusu rivers converge.

Afer we had crossed the river, Marshal Kim Il Sung placed a guerilla detachment in ambush near the crossing point to guard the raft-bridge and ensure our retreat.

By the time all our units had climbed the Konjangdok hill dawn was beginning to break. Marshal Kim Il Sung issued an order to take a rest. Everyone lay down, but no one seemed to feel tired. No one fell asleep.

Morning came, our first morning in the homeland! The date was June 4. We looked around with inexpressible joy. Mt. Baekdu towered imposingly above a vast sea of forest, bathed in the morning sunshine.

"How beautiful! How magnificent!"

Everyone talked in excited tones. Embraced in the bosom of the fatherland, we were filled with deep emotion. Some comrades walked about throwing their arms around the trees; others rolled on the grass, scooped up handfuls of earth, smelled it and rubbed their cheeks with it.

In the afternoon Marshal Kim Il Sung issued a rest order for the men. But he, far from taking a rest, busied himself in the elaboration of the plan of the coming operation.

June 4 was market day. An atmosphere of bustle reigned the streets of Bochonbo from noon, with the buyers and sellers from all directions.

Taking advantage of this, Marshal Kim Il Sung dispatched Comrades Ma Dong Hui and Kim Hak Sil to the

The bronze statue (in Bochonbo) of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero and ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander and the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people

streets of Bochonbo in order to see if there were any change in the situation of the enemy. They disguised themselves as an egg-seller and a passer-by and walking up and down the streets successfully scouted the enemy movements in the town.

Marshal Kim Il Sung made a close observation of the enemy's public offices in Bochonbo through binoculars. In the afternoon he called a meeting of commanding personnel in the forest of Konjangdok hill and assigned combat missions to each unit:

A unit was to attack the Forest Protection Office, the Township Office, the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Post Office:

A unit would, with one machine-gun, guard the road leading to Hyesan and disrupt communication lines and cut off enemy reinforcement coming along this route:

A unit with two machine-guns was to attack the police substation and block the highway leading to Musan:

A unit was to distribute handbills and copies of the appeal and conduct propaganda work among the masses, and carry away the military supplies captured from the enemy:

The commanding post was to be set up under the aspen tree standing by the Karim river. Attack would start at ten o'clock in the evening.

When the combat mission was assigned, all the guerillas in high morale, made a firm resolve to defeat the enemy. They waited for the signal to start.

Soon after the sunset, Marshal Kim Il Sung issued an order to move toward the town.

We descended the Konjangdok hill in a single column with a scout party at the head. Before long we arrived at the bank of the Karim river where stood a water mill. We crossed the river and walked stealthily and swiftly towards our respective targets.

Holding the machine-gun firmly, I approached step by step the police substation. I peeped into the substation stealthily. A couple of policemen were interrogating two innocent peasants. One policeman with a cudgel in his hand was standing beside the peasants and the other was arrogantly seated in a chair with his back on me. Great indignation surged in my heart.

It was at this moment that the report of a gun rang through the streets of Bochonbo, breaking the silence of the night. I pulled the trigger of the machine-gun trained on the heart of the enemy.

One fellow fell to the floor with a piercing cry, and the lamp was smashed. The other one tried to run away. With the machine-gun resting on my lap I fired on.

Then we made a sally.

A policeman who was hit in the arm hid himself shivering in the pigsty lacking even the courage of resist. Having wiped out the enemy in the substation, we captured a quantity of weapons and ammunition, including a light machine-gun (with an inscription: "Donated by the Women's National Defence Association"), rifles and revolvers.

Firing of guns could be heard, too, in the vicinities of the Township Office, the Forest Protection Office, the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Post Office. The organs of the Japanese imperialists which had bled the Korean people white, were enveloped in flames.

On that night most of the "notables" of the town were gathered at a banquet at the home of the chief of the Forest Protection Office (a Japanese) in celebration of his transfer to a higher post. They were all wiped out to a man.

The gun roar of the anti-Japanese guerillas which had shaken the streets of Bochonbo aroused the Korean people to a new struggle.

Bochonbo awoke breaking silence. Lit by the revolutionary flames, its streets were as bright as daytime.

The people—men and women, young and old—came out on the streets, shouting "Long live the independence of Korea!" "Long live the Korean revolution!" "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" With tears in their eyes they embraced the guerillas.

Thanks to the brilliant work of our propaganda workers, the "Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland," the "Proclamation" and the "Appeal to the Korean People!" and the like were posted everywhere in a few minutes.

The "Proclamation" reads:

"The most villainous bandits, Japanese imperialists, have occupied Korea. Through its colonial domination by the Government-General for over twenty years, Japanese imperialism has been trampling down and massacring the Korean people. And the Korean people are robbed by it of all the property gotten by their sweat and blood, and are forced to lead a miserable life of colonial slavery.

"Furthermore, the Japanese imperialists are driving the Korean people into serving as an 'advance detachment' in the second world war, a tool of the aggressive war against China.

"The Korean people are at stake. We are the Korean People's Revolutionary Armymen waging a struggle to open the way out for the nation, to bring a worthy life to the people, defeat Japanese imperialism and liberate the fatherland.

"It is universally acknowledged that we have dealt fatal blows to the Japanese imperialist bandits in life and death struggle for the past six or seven years on the vast Manchurian plain.

"Our Army has come on an expedition to the areas of North and South Hamgyong provinces after crossing the Amrok and Duman rivers, relying on the powerful, firm unity between the patriots in Korea and our ardent fighters. Our object is to fight the Government-General of Korea, the vampire that battens on the blood of the Korean people.

"Long-suffering compatriots and brothers! Come out at once, rally around the anti-Japanese united national front and respond to the guerilla war of this Army by waging struggles of various forms!

"Struggle on to smash the rule of Japanese imperialism at an early date and build a genuine government of the Korean people!"

This hearty and earnest appeal evoked both burning patriotism and enmity among the people. That night propaganda workers posted leaflets on all the electric poles, walls, trees, fences and gates, riding on each other's shoulders if they had to put up them on high places.

"General Kim Il Sung has come! Our revolutionary army has arrived!" shouted the people thronging the street in front of the police substation.

Warmly answering the cheers of the crowd, Marshal Kim Il Sung came out to the street and delivered a fiery speech. In his speech he exposed the unparalleled ferocity of Japanese imperialist aggressors and called on the people to wage a resolute fight against the enemy firmly uniting all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces for the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

His speech profoundly stirred the hearts of the masses and instilled in them firm conviction of the freedom and liberation of the fatherland.

The people were filled with boundless joy and emotion when they saw in close hand the dignified countenance of Marshal Kim Il Sung, hero and leader of the nation whom they respected and loved so much. His speech was followed by impressive meetings between the guerillas and masses here and there. A wave of jubilation and hope swept the streets.

The bugle for the withdrawal of the units sounded. The people were reluctant to part with us. They followed us with the trophies on their backs.

"Good-bye, fatherland! Good-bye, Bochonbo! The day will surely come when you are forever liberated," pledged all the guerillas on the triumphal return. They put in their knapsacks a handful of soil of the homeland dear to their hearts.

When we again came to the Amrok riverside a makeshift bridge rigged up with rafts had already been prepared.

There at the riverside in the darkness, Marshal Kim Il Sung manifested special care for everyone of us crossing the river. He was the last to cross the river. Such was the way he treasured and loved with paternal solicitude the men under his command.

When the enemy military and police authorities received the report on the Bochonbo attack a few hours later, they held an "emergency meeting." While hurriedly dispatching a police detachment to Bochonbo, they sent out police detachments to Nongsan and Doksan on the upper reaches of the Amrok. They also sent out the Hyesan garrison and other "punitive detachments" to Karimri. The Government-General, thrown into utter discomfiture by the report on the Bochonbo attack, summoned the heads of the military and police authorities in a frenzied attempt to work out emergency measures.

On the morning of June 5, a police detachment commanded by Okawa crossed first the river in pursuit.

Sending back, at that time, the more than 200 people

who had followed us carrying the booty, Marshal Kim Il Sung advised them to take a hill path in another direction so that they might avoid losses from the enemy which was pursuing.

He made a farewell speech to the people who were so sorry to part with us. He said that although we were withdrawing, the day was not far off when we would meet again, and that at home they should remain courageous to the last in the struggle against Japanese imperialism with firm faith in the future victory.

Then he again thanked them for their assistance to the anti-Japanese guerillas and even distributed some of booty among them.

The enemy who had crossed the river was neither so brave as to continue his pursuit nor so daring as to violate the "order" of his superior by giving up the pursuit. So, the enemy organized a "death-defying scouting party" which gaspingly climbed Mt. Kusi with two light machine-gunners at the head.

Having occupied favourable positions on the ridge and fully prepared for combat, our guerillas dealt a telling blow to the enemy. On that day, several scores of the enemy police were killed or wounded in action. The enemy fled leaving behind one light machine-gun, grenade-throwers, a lot of weapons and war materials. Thus the Japanese imperialist troops and police again suffered an ignominious defeat.

Thus the historic homeland operation was carried out successfully in June 1937.

* * *

Many years have passed since then.

But the reminiscences of the battle of Bochonbo fill the hearts of the Korean people with deep emotion with the passing days.

It is because the battle of Bochonbo enkindled a powerful revolutionary flame in the hearts of the entire Korean people in the grimmest and most critical days of the nation, because it left immortal exploits of heroism that will go down in history.

The historic victory of Bochonbo battle waged under the personal command of Marshal Kim Il Sung not only gave the conviction of victory and hope to the Korean people who were languishing under the cruel Japanese imperialists' rule but also is rousing today our people to more brilliant victories.

Visitors to the revolutionary battle sites are in front of a building which was the police sub-station in Bochonbo in the days of the Japanese imperialist rule. They are carefully watching the traces of the Bochonbo battle

TEN-POINT POLITICAL PROGRAMME ANNOUNCED BY PREMIER KIM IL SUNG IS A GREAT DOCUMENT CONTRIBUTED TO THE TREASURE-HOUSE OF MARXISM-LENINISM

The heads of the governments and leaders of the revolutionary organizations of various countries and the revolutionary people of the whole world are extending warm congratulations and greetings to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, on his reappointment as Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Likewise, for its great ideas and theory, correct lines and policies the Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K. set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung creates a tremendous echo among the revolutionary people all over the world along with their unanimous support and response.

The Name of Premier Kim Il Sung will Shine Forever as Another Star in the Communist World

In connection with the reappointment of Comrade Kim Il Sung as Premier of the Cabinet, the party and state leaders of the socialist countries, the heads of state of many countries in the three continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America, hosts of national liberation organizations, international democratic organizations and friendship societies sent telegrams of greetings to Comrade Kim Il Sung.

A great many newspapers in the world reported in block-letters Comrade Kim Il Sung's resumption of office as Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., in warm congratulatory terms.

Telegrams of greetings, letters and publications highly praise Comrade Kim Il Sung as "the great leader of the forty million Korean people and a great patriot," "a national hero," "the liberator of the Korean people," "an outstanding leader of the international communist movement and working-class movement," "the most outstanding and greatest historical fighter in Asia, Africa", "a great friend of the world oppressed people." They stressed that his reappointment as Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. is the "guarantee for the final victory" of the struggle of the Korean people and a "great inspiration to the world revolutionaries" and wished him good health and a long life and great successes in his activity and in the struggle of the Korean people. Sam Nuzoma, President of the South-West African People's Organization, said in his telegram to Premier Kim Il Sung:

"Your reappointment once again demonstrates the entire Korean people's absolute trust in and complete support to the glorious, wise and correct leadership of Your Excellency, which is an embodiment of the *Juche* idea in the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people."

The Tanzanian daily "Mfanya Kazi" carried the portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung and an article under the headline "Premier Kim Il Sung Is an Outstanding Leader of the Revolution." The paper wrote: The brilliant achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction cannot be mentioned apart from the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people.

Jayakody, General Secretary of the Ceylonese Journalists' Association and Director of the Editorial Board of "Lankadipa," said that he was very happy over the reappointment of Premier Kim Il Sung as Premier of the Cabinet, and continued:

"I have studied the histories and anti-imperialist struggles of many countries. I can say that the anti-imperialist struggle of the Korean people is the most brilliant, most gallant and most militant and most heroic— Premier Kim Il Sung who led such a heroic struggle is reappointed as Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Telegrams of greetings and publications also mentioned the high authority and prestige held by Comrade Kim Il Sung as an outstanding leader of the international communist movement and working-class movement and anti-imperialist revolutionary movement, with deep respect and reverence shown to him by the world people.

On the resumption of office by Comrade

Kim Il Sung as Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., the Chairman of the India-Korea Cultural Society expressed deep respect for him, saying:

"The world people look up to you as a peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed genius commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement."

Macosso François, Minister of Justice and Labour of the Congo(B), said in his statement:

Premier Kim Il Sung fought surmounting all difficulties at the head of the struggle of the Korean people for the restoration of the lost fatherland in the dark days of the Japanese imperialist rule, and is today struggling for the interests of the Korean people and the world oppressed peoples and is making a great contribution to the African and world revolution, leading the Korean revolution successfully.

Danielgoulafo Mobandimezo, delegate of the People's Idea Party of Equatorial Guinea in the United Arab Republic, said in his telegram of greetings to Comrade Kim Il Sung on his reappointment as Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K.

"Your reappointment as Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea demonstrated once again the Korean people's full support to and absolute trust in your wise and correct independent line and leadership and this, at the same time, is a tremendous victory of the fighting peoples of the three continents and a heavy blow to the international imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists."

Ceylonese daily "Nation" stressed:

Premier Kim Il Sung who has made a great contribution to the strengthening and development of the international communist movement and the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. national liberation struggle. His name will shine forever as another star in the communist world.

Bright Lighthouse Blazing the Final Victory of the Korean Revolution, Priceless Sunlight Which Gives a Wealth of Lesson to the People of the Whole World and Illuminates the Road of Their Struggle

A large number of revolutionaries and progressives in the world highly appreciate the great 10-Point Political Programme put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung as "another classic in the theory for the building of socialism," as a document which "has made a valuable contribution to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism" and as a "textbook for all the politicians who are fighting for the prosperity of their countries and the happiness of their people."

Indian paper "Evening View" dated January 7 carried on its front page a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung and wrote beneath it: "The new Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed genius commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and international working-class movement is a historic and inspiring thesis which deserves profound study by the politicians of the whole world."

The paper gave a whole page to a commentary under the headline, "The historic Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung is a textbook for the politicians of the whole world". The commentary stressed that the careful study of the Political Programme will give great inspiration to the world people, the Indian people in particular."

Malian paper "L'Essor" dated January 11 carried an article under the title: "Premier Kim Il Sung Announced the Political Programme of the Government at the Supreme People's Assembly Session." The paper emphasized that in the Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced by Premier Kim Il Sung are unequivocally reflected the firm independent and revolutionary stand and indomitable will to carry out the Korean revolution with the efforts of the Korean people and to fight to the end against imperialism. This Political Programme showed clearly the goal of struggle for and prospects of socialist construction and the nation-wide triumph of the revolution in Korea, the paper pointed out.

In his article Shingo Shibata, a professor at Hosei University in Japan, stressed that Premier Kim Il Sung's 10-Point Political Programme "is a theoretical classic for the building of socialism and makes a valuable contribution to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism." He went on:

This document is an epoch-making one in the history of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as well as a document of major significance on an international scale. Particularly, it is a document that must be studied by the people of Japan who live in the neighbourhood of Korea.

The Political Programme of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has developed Marxism-Leninism to suit the specific conditions of Korea in the problems of socialist construction and thus made a precious contribution theoretically.

Saadna Abdel Cader, Vice-Secretary General and Secretary in Charge of External Affairs of the Youth Union of the Algerian National Liberation Front, said as follows:

The Political Programme of the Republic set forth by the respected and beloved Premier Kim Il Sung is a bright lighthouse blazing the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

The independent line to which the Korean people have held fast in the economic construction, revolution and national defence of a new socialist society, is something fresh, original and revolutionary ever seen in the world.

Mussa Konade, Vice-President of the Press and Propaganda Committee of the Malian Sudanese Union Party, said as follows:

"The Political Programme of the Government of the Republic gives an important lesson to the Malian people as well as to the newly-independent states, to th African countries in particular.

"The *Juche* idea of the Workers' Party of Korea set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung which runs through the Political Programme is the most important and most definite contribution to Marxism-Leninism.

"The idea of *Juche* shows the most revolutionary line to the people who have made up their mind to fight.

"Only arming with this idea can we smite and win over the imperialists.

"The people armed firmly with the idea of *Juche* can smash whatever machinations of the imperialists.

"I think the key to all victories of the Korean people is just in the idea of *Juche*."

The revolutionary people and progressives of the world approve unanimously the firm stand of self-reliance and the correctness of the revolutionary lines of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic which were made clear in the Political Programme announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader. They regard these lines as their creed in struggle and life and their guide to action that must be taken by any countries or nations.

Mrs. Moktari, Foreign Affairs Secretary of the National Union of Algerian Women, stressed in her statement that state leaders of Algeria were making a deep study of the Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K. announced by Premier Kim Il Sung. She went on:

"We think that one should rely on himself to build an independent national economy as is expounded in the Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"Only by so doing, will it be possible for one to enlist effectively subjective forces and internal resources of his country without relying on others.

Yoshitaro Hirano, President of the Japan Peace Committee, said in his article that the great 10-Point Political Programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung inspired

(Continued on P. 27)

LEARNING FROM REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS OF THE GREAT LEADER

To learn from the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the forty million Korean people, is the most important content in the study of the revolutionary traditions for the workers in our country.

The sub-primary trade union organization of our workteam has actively undertaken various work so as to implant the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader and his lofty personal qualities deep in the minds of the Chollima riders. Of late, an intensive study is being organized and carried on in a thorough way about the "Revolutionary Family and the Early Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung."

In this way, first of all, we came to understand more clearly the revolutionary family of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his early revolutionary activities. Subsequently, we held study-discussions with the following subdivided subjects: "Comrade Kim Il Sung in His Childhood and Teens and the Socio-Historical Background of His Early Revolutionary Activities," the "Organizational and Propaganda Work Among the Youth and Students in the Areas Centering around Kirin" and the "Underground Activities in the Broad Rural Areas and the Preparations for Founding the Anti-Japanese Armed Units".

The various historical materials on Comrade Kim Il Sung in his childhood and teens and on his early days of revolutionary activities kept in the Room for Studying the History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung were used for the study discussions. This made the study of the Chollima riders develop in depth.

"When I crossed the Amrok River at the age of 14, I took a firm pledge that I would not come back unless Korea gained its independence. At the time, singing the 'Song of Amrok River' of an unknown composer, I wondered when I would be able to tread on this soil again, when I could come back again to this land where I had grown up and where the tombs of my ancestors were. At this thought I could hardly repress my sorrow even I was so young then."

Warm, irresistable emotions swelled in our hearts when we looked up at the picture depicting him on his journey to an alien land 1,000 *ri* far away

from his home with a grim resolve, shouldering already the destiny of the Korean people upon himself at the age of 14.

At a meeting, Comrade An Rae Jun sprang up first to his feet and stressed as follows:

"Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, had patriotic education since his early days in the revolutionary family and grew up into a revolutionary, personally undergoing hardships under the tyranny and cruel oppression by Japanese imperialism. As he was such a great man, he judged all the situations scientifically without the slightest vacillation, rallied broad masses around the anti-Japanese revolutionary organizations and founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, thereby leading triumphantly the 15-long-year anti-Japanese armed struggle against the Japanese imperialist bandits in those complicated circumstances under which the suppression and persecution by Japanese imperialism and the intrigues by reactionary elements were aggravated. We are boundlessly happy, for we are living under the wise leadership of the gifted Leader."

They make it a rule to study the works by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader

While studying about the Leader's revolutionary family and the revolutionary activities in his early days, we organized the study of the reminiscences of the participants in the anti-Japanese guerilla warfare in the thirties such as "Personally Defending the Revolution from the Crisis" and "Defend the Revolutionary Banner to the End" and so on. Through such a study, we made efforts to deeply understand the wise leadership of the great Leader and his outstanding strategy and tactics and his noble personal qualities.

Particularly, we Chollima riders felt deep in our hearts the honour and pride of being his soldiers when we had fully realized the idea of *Juche* of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"Whenever I think of the idea of *Juche* and the wise leadership of the great Leader, I cannot recall without emotions the on-the-spot guidance given to us by the Leader in August 1958. At the time he told a grand plan to electrify the railways of the country and instructed us to make electric locomotives.

"Little did I dream that such a up-to-date electric locomotive could be manufactured by our own hands. Let alone any technique, we hardly had any chance to learn our own language during the past Japanese imperialist rule.

"Only thanks to the great plan of railway electrification unfolded by the Leader and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance instilled by him in our mind, we have come to rank among the advanced nations the world over in railway electrification with electric locomotive produced by our own hands."

The above is a fragment of the speech made by Chollima rider Comrade Yu Ja Kun at the study-report meeting held some days before with the reminiscence "Defend the Revolutionary Banner to the End."

Day after day we studied hard about the Leader's revolutionary activities so as to convert his great revolutionary ideas into our bone and flesh. Through such a process, the entire union members of our workteam seethed with a desire to be faithful single-heartedly to the Leader.

This enthusiasm has been expressed in substance in our practical struggle for carrying out the on-the-spot guidance of the Leader.

By producing the electric locomotive "Chungsong" (Fidelity) in last September 10, we implemented brilliantly the teachings given to us by our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had instructed us to produce several more such electric locomotives when he had called at our plant on a New Year holiday.

Today too, we are raising the flames of innovation day after day with a resolve to overfulfil our plan for this year so that we can fulfill the electric locomotive production plan, which was set 1.8 times higher than the last year's, before the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, upholding the great 10-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Bak Kun Ho,
Vice Chairman of the sub-primary trade union organization, Double Chollima Wire-Distribution Workteam, Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Plant

May Day—Day of Solidarity and Struggle

The working class of our country is celebrating the significant May Day, the militant holiday of the workers of the whole world in the atmosphere of the grandiose struggle for implementing the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K. announced by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the forty million Korean people, at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Celebrating May Day, the entire Korean working class extends militant greetings to the fighting people of Vietnam and to the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world who are struggling for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

It is nearly a century since the time when the working class of different countries began to celebrate May Day as a holiday of solidarity and struggle, fighting for freedom and emancipation on the international front breaking off the chains of capital.

During this period fundamental changes have taken place in the history of mankind. Socialism has already triumphed in vast regions of Asia, Europe and even in Cuba, a Latin American country, once known as the "quiet backyard" of the U.S. imperialists.

The flames of liberation struggle against imperialism and colonialism are burning fiercely in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Today the imperialists are dealt powerful blows from within and without and are sinking more and more into a mire.

With no desperate act can the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialists check the surging liberation struggle of the peoples and stop the victorious advance of socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, great Leader of our people, taught us as follows:

"Victory of socialism and downfall of imperialism are the main trend of our times that no force can check."

The present situation requires that all the revolutionary forces of the world unite more firmly under the banner of anti-imperialist struggle, and concentrate on all fronts the spearhead of struggle to the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the ringleader of imperialism and chieftain of aggression and war.

Today the U.S. imperialist aggressors are expanding their brigandish war of aggression against the Vietnamese people to an extremely grave extent with ruthless massacre.

At the same time, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are making reckless military provocations in order to unleash another war in our country.

The U.S. imperialist troops are ceaselessly firing with rifles and guns into our side along the Military Demarcation Line in

wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement.

Last January, in particular, the U.S. imperialist aggressors made their armed espionage ship "Pueblo" to intrude deep into the territorial waters of our country and to perpetrate espionage activities and grave provocative acts. But this espionage ship was caught in act by the self-defence measures taken by the naval force of the Korean People's Army.

The U.S. imperialists are committing aggressive acts everywhere in the world against socialist countries and independent countries while disturbing peace in Asia, Africa and Latin America, cruelly suppressing the national liberation movement of the peoples there.

Without a resolute fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, one can expect neither national independence nor construction of a new society nor lasting peace in the world.

The entire Korean people will drive out from South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors, common enemy of humanity and sworn enemy of our people, and will smash the reinvasion manoeuvres of the Japanese militarists and thereby realize finally the cause of the unification of the fatherland in our generation.

Today, the national liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, along with the revolutionary struggle of the international working class for socialism, is a great revolutionary force of our times and powerful factor conducive to universal peace.

The Korean working class will strive relentlessly to render militant assistance to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, fighting against imperialism and colonialism, and to develop the relations of friendship and co-operation with them.

In future, too, the Korean working class will staunchly fight for safeguarding the unity of the socialist camp and the cohesion of the international communist movement based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, holding fast to the idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

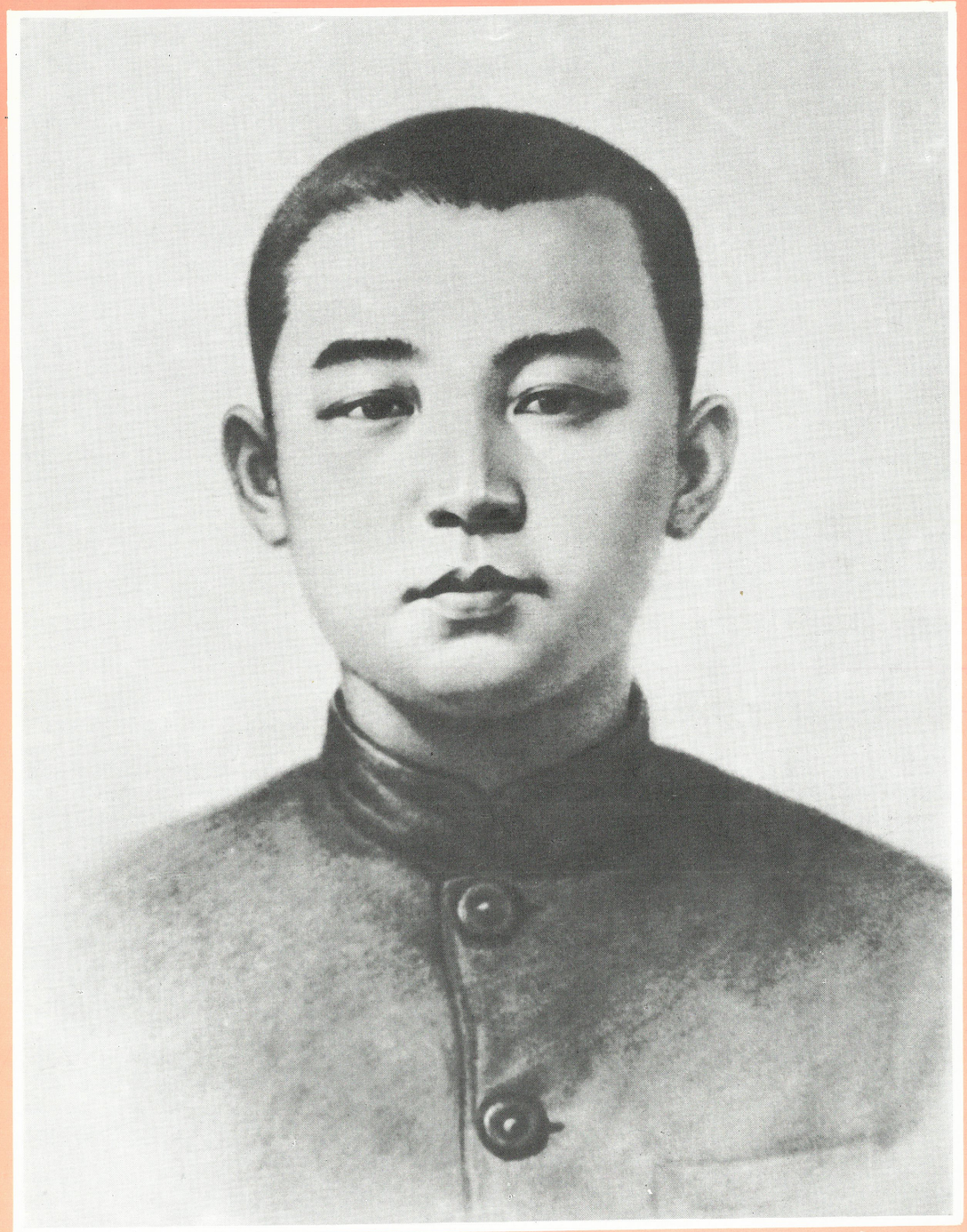
New victories are promised on the path of the cause of the common struggle of international working class and revolutionary peoples.

Workers of the world, unite!

The native house in Mangyongdae where Marshal Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and the great Leader of the forty million Korean people, spent his childhood

Dawn of a New History

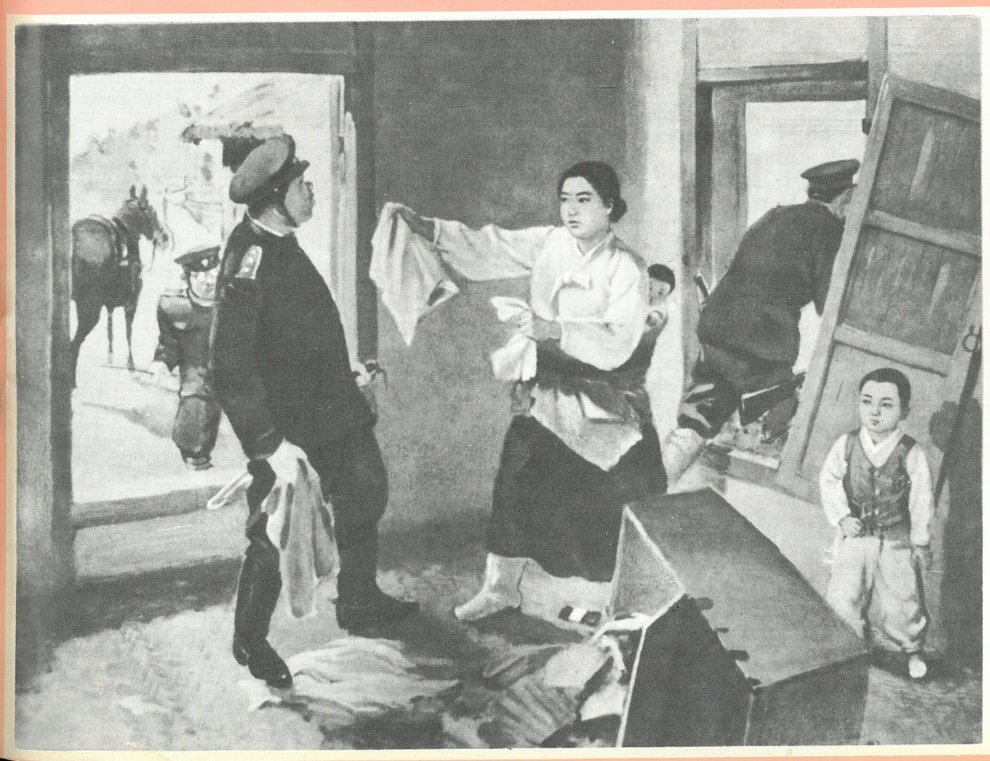
Just in this house was born Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, the wonderful wife of an ardent revolutionary fighter as well as the Mother of Korea who not only brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, into the great revolutionary fighter, and offered him to the Korean revolution, but also devoted herself to the restoration of the fatherland and the emancipation of women.

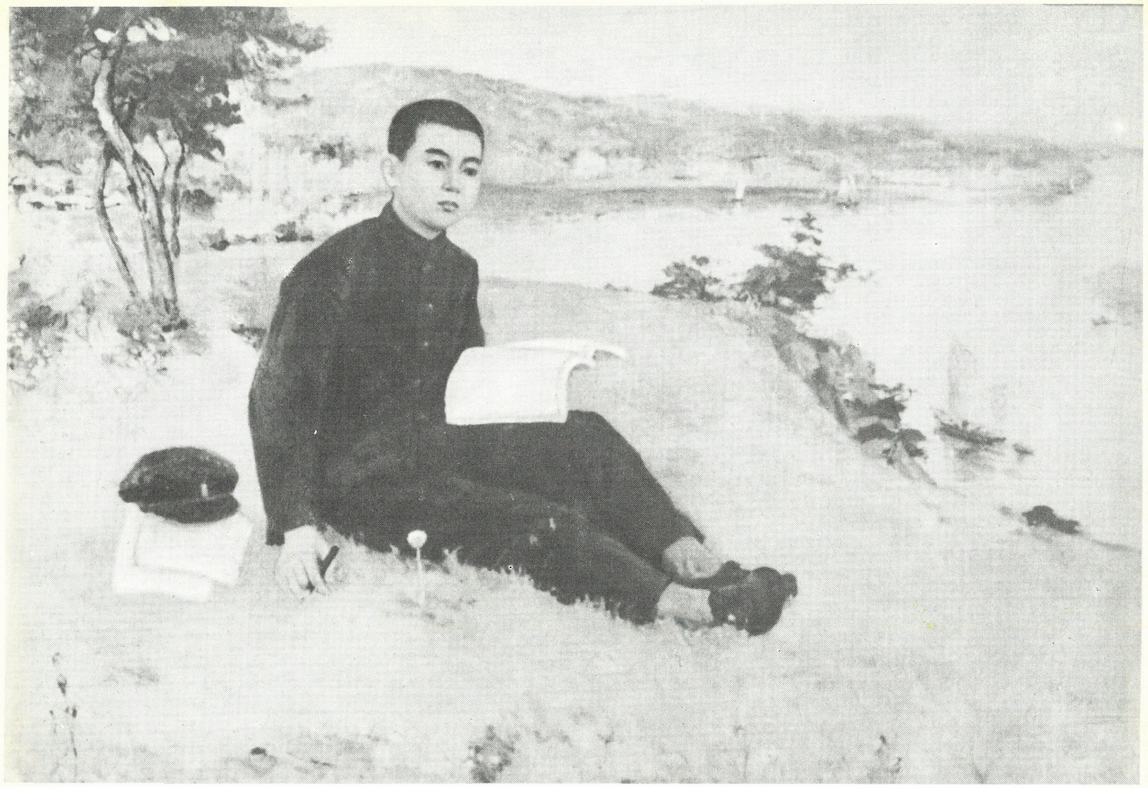


Marshal Kim Il Sung at the age of fourteen

Marshal Kim Il Sung in his childhood being educated in patriotism by his father Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot

Marshal Kim Il Sung seeing his mother fight stubbornly in protest against the Japanese imperialist policemen



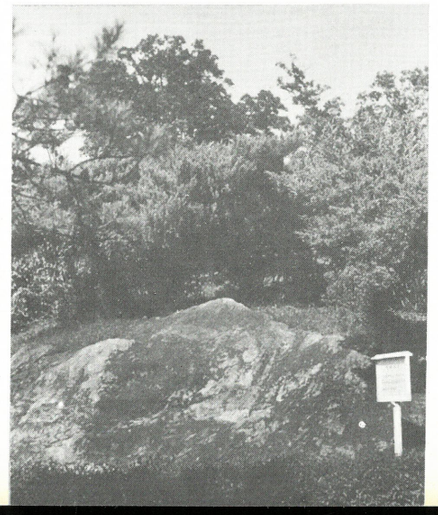


When he attended Changdok School, Marshal Kim Il Sung often went up to Mangyong-bong Hill to read books and nurtured there a great ambition for the revolution

Changdok School today

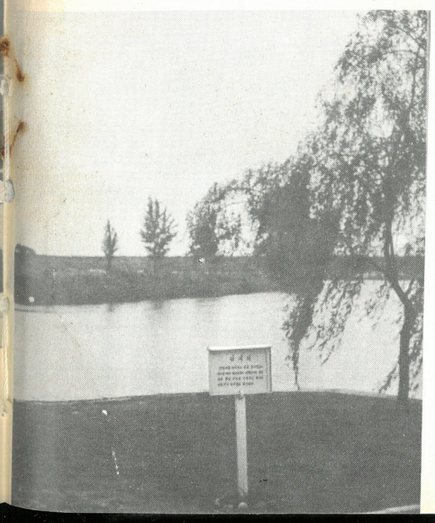
"Warship-Rock" where Marshal Kim Il Sung used to play military games in his early days

"Slide-Rock" where Marshal Kim Il Sung used to play gaily with his friends in his childhood, taking the rock as a sliding board



The wrestling ground

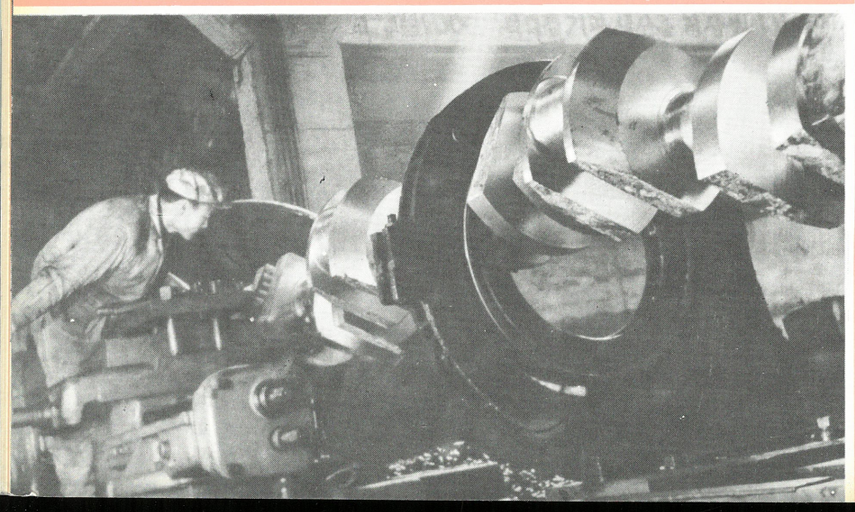
The angling place



The former Changdok School attended by Marshal Kim Il Sung

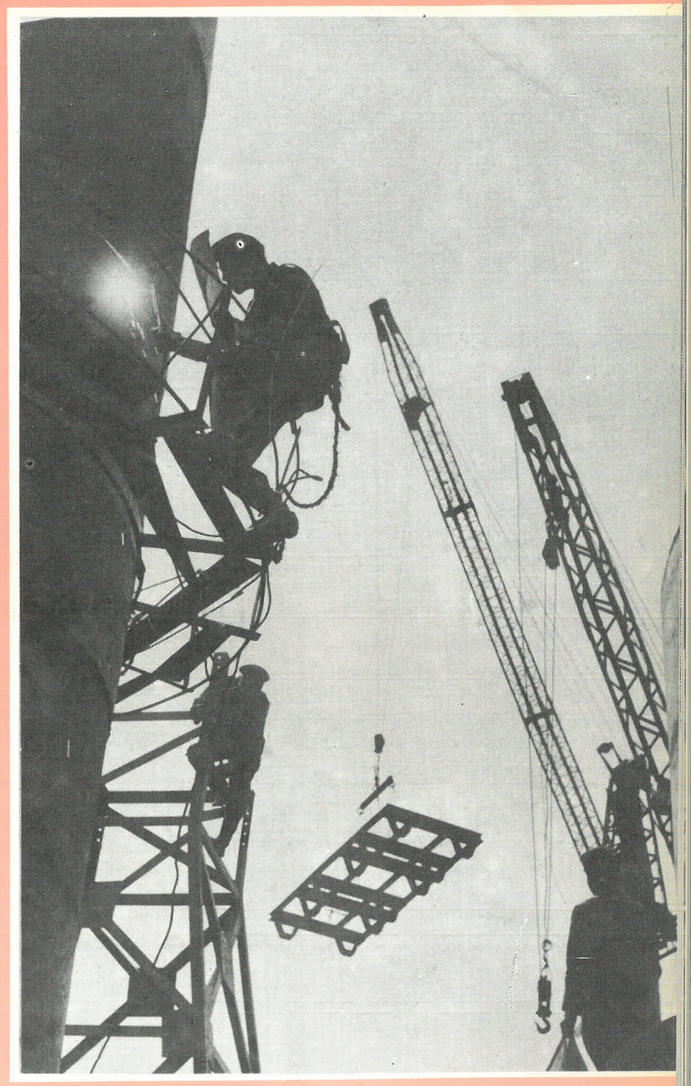
Smelters at the Hwanghae Iron Works registering day after day notable results in steel production, holding high the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great 10-Point Political Programme announced by Marshal Kim Il Sung

The Ranks Working Under the Slogan: "March, March, Struggle and March"



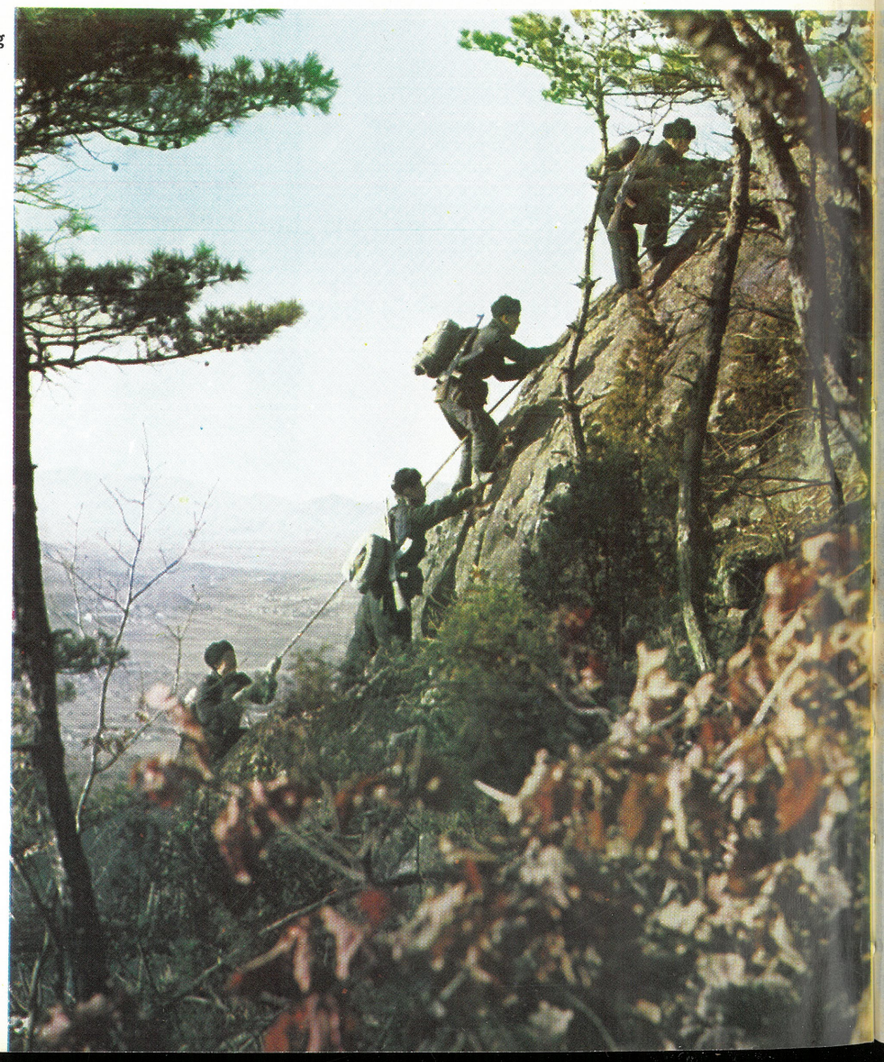
Comrade Han Myong Ryong, leader of a Chollima workteam at the factory where Comrade Kim Pyong Sik works, stands in the van of technical innovation, upholding the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great 10-Point Political Programme announced by Marshal Kim Il Sung

Chollima riders at the iron-work shop of the factory where Comrade Kim Jong Song works, are making good headway in their labour, raising higher the flames in a big revolutionary upsurge



Hero of Labour Comrade Yun Kyong Ja and her work-team members setting examples in improving the quality of goods at all times

Innovators in production,
Crack-shots in shooting



The Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen overcoming obstacles in a tactical training

Development of Local Industry in the D. P. R. K.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"Our experience shows that in view of the economic and technical peculiarities of light industry, it is, in general, rational to develop medium and small-scale factories side by side with large-scale ones. Especially it shows that it is an effective way of accelerating the output of consumer goods and the development of industry as a whole in the underdeveloped countries to extensively build local factories which are comparatively simple in technique and are small in scale. The construction of local industry is also of enormous significance to the even development of all the localities in the country, and especially in the bringing of industry closer to agriculture and the gradual elimination of the distinctions between town and country."

This proposition is a summary that epitomizes the rich experiences accumulated in the past in the course of the development of local industry in our country. In view of the backward state of the economy, it clarifies how to set up most effectively an independent production base of consumer goods for the people in the shortest span of time.

* * *

If the economic and technical characteristics, intrinsic in light industry, are taken into consideration, our experiences prove that it is most rational to develop in parallel large-scale factories along with small- and medium-scale ones.

The demand for consumer goods assumes mass character, which is raised ceaselessly throughout the whole country. And this demand should be met promptly in diverse ways, especially, because it varies according to the local climatic and geographical conditions, customs, traditions and tastes peculiar to each region. Consequently, the building of many small and medium local factories in all parts of the country along with large factories and the production of wide-range goods are in complete accord with the peculiarities of the demand for consumer goods.

On the other hand, light industry has many advantages, for technologically it is less complicated than other industrial branches and its production can be organized rather easily.

In our country the industry under the central authorities and local industry were closely linked up in every stage of economic development, taking a good account of the demand for consumer goods and the technical peculiarities arising in their production, and the production of consumer goods for the people was rationally organized on a national scale.

The local industry in our country started at first with production of trifling articles of daily use and then began and developed the production of foodstuffs having a permanent character in the consumption.

Meanwhile efforts were concentrated on laying the foundations of light industry under the central authorities. With this task basically completed, the foundations of local industry have been expanded and developed on a large scale.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in June, 1958, marked an epochal turning-point in the development of large plants and enterprises in proper combination with small, and medium factories and enterprises.

On the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Plenum put forward the task of developing local industry on a large scale through an all-people's movement, almost without any additional investment by the state.

Local factories were built on this line in various parts of the country on a large scale through an all-people's movement.

Since the June Plenum up to the end of 1958, in less than half a year, over 1,000 local factories were built, most of which were commissioned subsequently. As a result, the number of local industrial enterprises increased by leaps and bounds. The proportion of local industry in the production of light

industrial goods occupied 51% in 1962. Thus the position of local industry in production of consumer goods was raised radically.

All the experiences we gained so far show us that the combined development of large-scale industry under the central authorities and that of small and medium local industries in the production of consumer goods is not a problem confined only to a given period of economic construction, but it presents itself as a significant problem of principle arising in the whole course of socialist construction.

* * *

The large-scale development of small and medium local industries in our country became one of the important factors which not only rapidly increased production of consumer goods for the people, but also speeded up the whole process of social reproduction.

Being one of economic levers ensuring the high speed and balance of social reproduction, our local industry has greatly contributed to the implementation of our Party's basic line of economic construction.

During a few months after the June Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea 32,000 pieces of various kinds of installations lying in idle were found and mobilized and over 1,000,000 square metres of buildings to be used for production were constructed with local materials and efforts. Moreover, local sources of raw materials were explored and mobilized on a large scale.

As a result, the output value realized with local source of raw materials accounted for 58.8% of local industrial output value in 1958, and it increased to 62.5% in 1960. The proportion occupied by the local industry in the production of consumer goods reached 56% in 1960.

Our local industry made it possible to increase in extra quantity the part of consumption in the annual national income, and this in turn increased higher the rate of accumulation for the expansion of production in the utilization of national income. Also, local industry directly contributed to the increase of accumulation for the expansion of production.

The time for building local industrial enterprises is rather short, and these enterprises are situated in the places where raw materials are directly available and where manufactured goods are consumed. Therefore, the period of production and circulation can be shortened and high profits obtained in a short span of time. This helps secure the sources of revenue of local budgets while lightening the financial burden of the central authorities earmarked for local budgets. Accordingly, it helps national accumulation grow further still.

The development of local industry accompanies the constant expanded reproduction of labour power. It expands over and over again the labour power in all localities without shifting it. In particular, considerable fresh manpower can be obtained by enabling women who used to remain at home as dependents to take part in social labour.

The utilization of women's labour on a broad scale is directly connected with the fulfilment of women's historical task of attaining ultimately their social emancipation by inducing them into social labour. Through the production activities in local industrial factories, broad masses of women can get rid of their status of dependents and occupy equal economic position with men and learn the ideas, technique and culture of the working class. This means that one of the very difficult tasks arising in the all-round technical, cultural and ideological revolutions is being realized through local industrial factories.

* * *

The rapid development of local industry is also of great significance in strengthening the relations between industry and agriculture, in accelerating the construction of socialist countryside as well as in eliminating the distinctions between town and country.

By bringing directly industrial production closer to the countryside, local industry strengthens the geographical ties between industry and agriculture. Local industry further stimulates the intercourse between light industry and rural economy and, together with the service bases of heavy industry for the rural areas, it creates the possibility of further promoting relations of production and consumption with agriculture in conformity with the local peculiarities.

Local industry desseminates urban culture to various regions; it promotes on a large scale the development of provincial towns with county seats as their centres; and it contributes to balancing geographically the distribution of population.

As one of the bases for disseminating the ideology of the working class, modern technique and civilization, communist morality and culture among county inhabitants, local industrial factories promote all-round technical, cultural and ideological revolutions.

As it was pointed out by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, one of the reasons for the even distribution of factories to various parts of our country was to wipe out as soon as possible the distinctions between town and country by thus strengthening the alliance between workers and peasants.

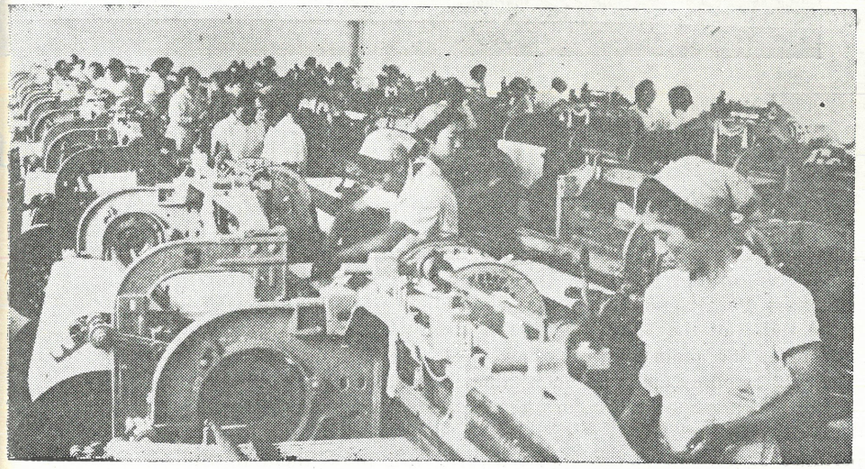
* * *

Local industry actually has contributed and contributes greatly to the socialist construction of our country. At present, to enhance further the role of local industry by developing it on a higher plane is an urgent demand in our socialist economic construction.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught the following in his report "The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party" delivered at the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea:

"We must thoroughly carry out the Party's policy for further strengthening the foundations of an independent national economy. We must reinforce and equip perfectly all branches of production and enterprises, further improve the structure of the people's economy, continue to develop medium and small enterprises along with large ones, distribute the country's productive forces rationally and, especially, promote the development of local industry."

This year marks the tenth anniversary of the June Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which was an epochal turning-point in the development of local industry in our country. Greeting this occasion, the entire working class of our country are displaying all their creativeness and enthusiasm to expedite the development of local industry as they did in the past.



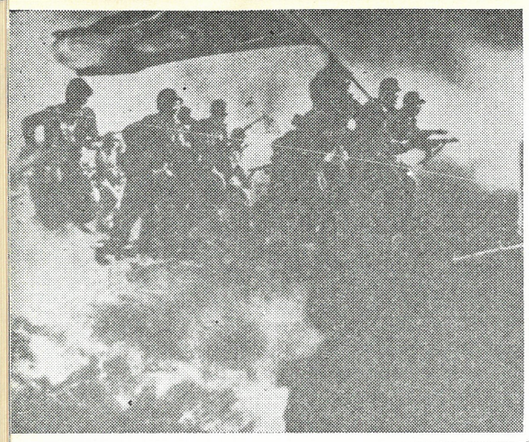
The house-wives in the town of Changsong who weaved cloth with hand-looms until a few years ago, are now handling automatic weaving machines

(Continued from P. 13)

powerfully the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the world people. Then he declared:

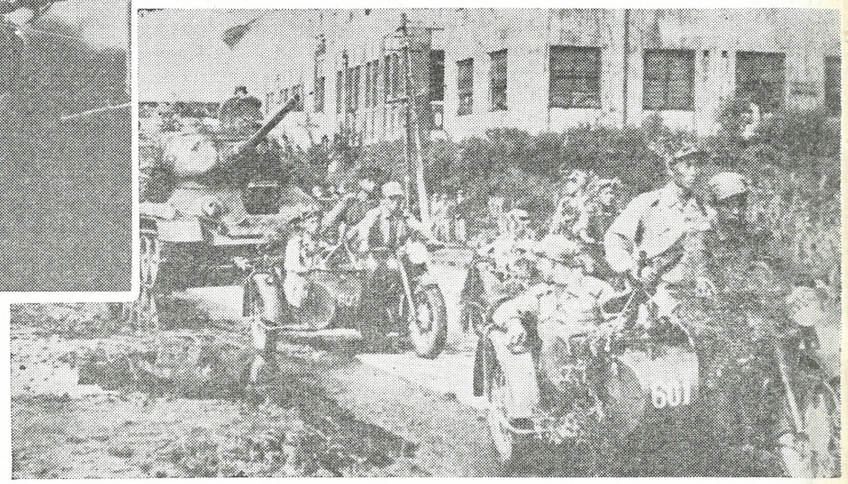
"The great 10-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced by Premier Kim Il Sung is highly appreciated under the present international situation. It has already shown its weighty importance. This is because the Republic has united the entire people mainly in the spirit of independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in military affairs, achieved shining successes in socialist construction, in industry and rural economy in particular, has become a strong bulwark for the liberation of South Korea and the unification of the fatherland and has appeared proudly in the international arena.

"The line of independence and self-sustenance held by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government refined thoroughly in the course of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and socialist construction constitutes a driving force for a new international situation, and their views and policies on the Asian and world situation, too, have thrown light on many things from which the world people should learn."



Three days after the Fatherland Liberation War started, the Korean People's Army liberated Seoul, South Korea. Photo: Infantrymen of the K.P.A. are in hot pursuit of the enemy

Fighters of the Korean People's Army pressing hard on the aggressors after liberating the city of Taejon



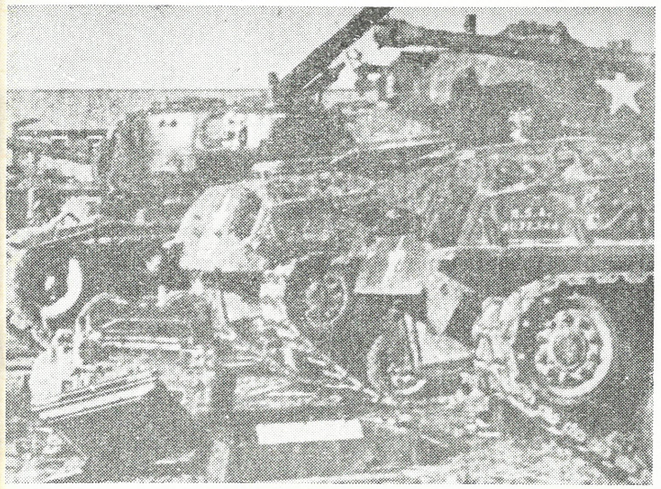
The End of Provocateurs

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should draw a due lesson from the miserable military defeat they suffered in the hands of the heroic Korean People's Army and people during the past Fatherland Liberation War (June 25, 1950—July 27, 1953). After kindling the flame of the Korean war, the enemy hurled into it one-third of their ground force, the main part of their fleet, one-fifth of their air force and troops of their 15 satellites, all told, more than 2 million troops. However, they surrendered in the end kneeling before the Korean people on the very spot where they had ignited the war.

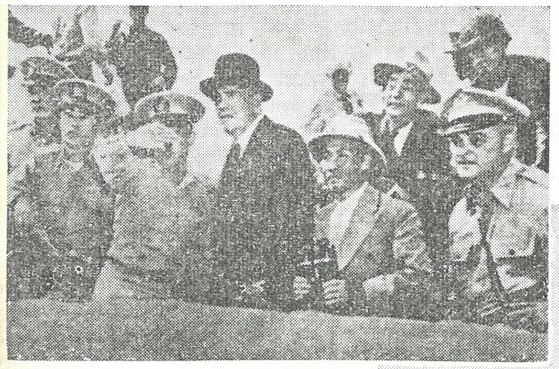
If the U.S. imperialist aggressors pounce upon us, we will mow them down at one blow.

During the Fatherland Liberation War the Korean People's Army and the people fully displayed the traditional trait of unity between army and people established by the anti-Japanese guerrillas. Photo: A patriotic old man supporting the front at the Hodo ferry

Tanks belonging to the U.S. imperialist aggressors were wrecked in this way in various places

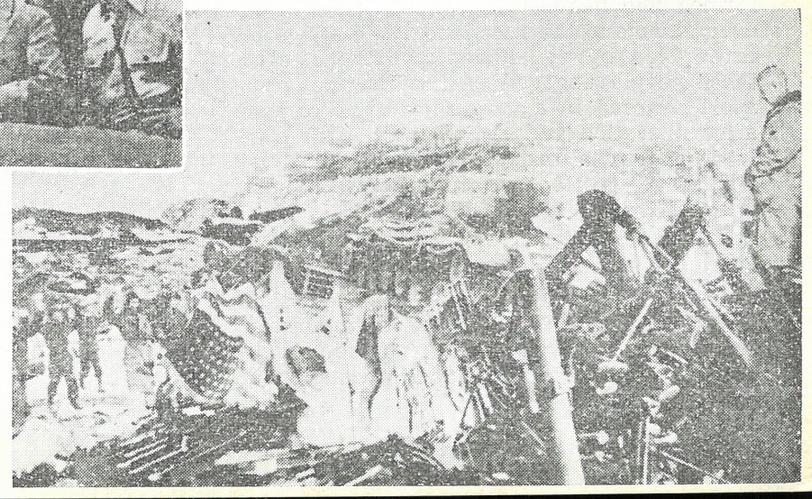


Naval craft of the U.S. imperialist aggressors being sent to the bottom of the sea by the heroic Korean People's Army



Late Dulles, U.S. imperialist war-maniac, and his henchmen appeared on the 38th Parallel in June 1950. Photo: Dulles instigating South Korean puppets to unleash an aggressive war against the northern half of the Republic

In the Korean war U.S. imperialism lost over 1,093,800 men, 12,000 air-craft and 550 warships. It sustained a miserable military defeat for the first time in its history



Railway Workers' Day

On May 11 every year, those people engaged in the railway transport in our country greet the Railway Workers' Day in high glee.

Railway Workers' Day! This is expressive of how deeply the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea take care of workers in railway transport and how much they place confidence in them.

Accordingly, this is taken by the men of railway transport as a great pride and honour.

The railway transport is a basic means in the transporting system of our country, forming the most important artery for the development of the people's economy.

Therefore, the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, have consistently attached a great importance to the development of railway transport, reinforced its material and technical foundations and paid a special care to improving the working and living conditions of railwaymen, appraising highly their creative labour at all times.

When taken over from the Japanese imperialists,the railways were outdated and deformed and heavily damaged at that. However, thanks to the wise leadership and great care given by the Party and the Leader, those people engaged in the railway transport restored in a very short span of time after liberation and ran them on their own. In 1949 they already increased the railway freightage up to five times as compared with 1946.

Particularly, the railwaymen braced themselves up in the days of the past Fatherland Liberation War, not sparing themselves for the victory in the war in active response to the call of the Party and the Leader. They put up a heroic struggle and thus ensured with credit the war-time transportation, defying the indiscriminate bombing and bombardment of the enemy.

Our railwaymen showed an extraordinary revolutionary enthusiasm also in the struggle for the postwar rehabilitation of the railways and means of transportation ravaged to the extreme by the war.

They normalized the train-operation across the northern half of the Republic in a matter of less than a month following the Armistice.

The railway transport workers in our country held aloft the call of the Workers' Party of Korea to enhance the utility rate of transport means on hand, to strengthen the material-technical basis of railway transport so as to meet the ever-growing requirements of transport for the people's economy. In consequence they pressed ahead with an energetic struggle to fortify the material and technical equipment of railway transport, newly building or expanding railways and introducing electrification, automation and semi-automation. Under the scrupulous care of the Party and the Leader, the workers of railway transport in our country have come to build up a firm base producing transport facilities including electric locomotives and various sorts of passenger and freight cars. Especially, they have pushed forward in full force the line of the Workers' Party of Korea on the electrification of railways and thus elevated to a world-level the proportion of electrified railways in the length of railway lines in operation.

In the days of Japanese imperialism Korean technicians might be counted on the fingers, but today a large contingent of engineers, technicians and scientists running to several thousands—all of them brought up under the wise leadership of the Party—are now active in the domain of railway transport of our country.

As a result, the railway transport of our country has assumed quite a new look with its up-to-date equipment and scientific operation. The passing capacity of trains have been upped and railway freightage increased rapidly.

At present in our country the labour in the railway transport has become easier, and thanks to the constant meticulous care of the Party and the Leader, the workers are leading a blissful life free from any worries, enjoying much better material treatment and more cultural benefits.

Through their actual life the workers of railway transport in our country feel deeply grateful for the solicitude shown to them by the Workers' Party of Korea and the respected and beloved Leader. That is why they are devoting all their wisdom and energies to the development of the people's economy, eulogizing the Party, the Leader and our socialist system that have brought them such joyful labour and happy life as they experience today.

As a consequence, new communist traits are brought into full play not only in the labour but also in the spiritual and moral life of the workers of railway transport in our country. They regard it as a firm creed in their life to live and work following the anti-Japanese guerillas. Meanwhile in the railway transport over 1,000 Chollima workteams have emerged as it is the case with the Kim Deuk Chan Double Chollima workteam which is enagaged since liberation in the drive for transporting more goods, helping and pulling each other day in and day out. Also an innumerable numbers of people have won the title of Hero of the D.P.R.K. or Labour Hero and other state decorations.

Today all of the men working in the field of railway transport, together with the entire working people of our country, are plucking up their energies to carry through to the end the decisions adopted at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great 10-Point Political Programme announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They are now keeping up an active drive for transporting more goods.

POLITICAL WORK— A POWERFUL MEANS FOR MOBILIZING MASSES

The great Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the forty million Korean people, is showing greater vitality throughout the country as days go by.

A high revolutionary upswing has been brought about also in the mine where Comrade Ri Dong Ha works.

The Red miners here fulfilled their annual plan last year considerably ahead of schedule by waging a vigorous struggle for implementing the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea on carrying on the building of the economy and defences in parallel and on-the-spot teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung. Now they are exercising once more a great revolutionary upsurge, upholding the Political Programme of the Government of the Republic. Thus they are continually making miracles and innovations with full confidence that they will fulfil before the 20th founding anniversary of the D.P.R.K. (9th Sept.) this year's mineral production plan grown 1.7 times over the past year.

Soon a new tunnelling speed was reported to the general staff of the mine. There appeared on the billboard a flash news that the rock drilling work done hitherto by two persons was now being done by a single person who was doubling the output of minerals at that. Such exciting news is heard almost every day.

The fidelity to the Party and the Leader is burning in such a way at every post and at every hewing face.

The trade union committee of the mine believed that by firmly arming the workers with the revolutionary ideas of Premier Kim Il Sung, they would be able to stir up more powerfully their surging revolutionary zeal.

Under the guidance of the Party committee of the mine, the trade union committee saw to it that the trade union organizations in pits and work-shops begin their daily life with the study of the on-the-spot teachings of Marshal

Kim Il Sung.

And also the trade union committee saw to it that every worker regularly sum up the result of his efforts for living and working with the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung and that all the workers study again in an intensive way the on-the-spot teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung after summing up thoroughly how these teachings had been executed.

Especially, the trade union committee of the mine poured efforts on making the union members understand deeply the revolutionary essence and the great vitality of the great idea of *Juche* of the Leader and embody thoroughly the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in their practical work.

Thanks to the positive measures taken by the trade union committee, the members of Baek In Hwa Chollima ore transportation platoon, pit No. 2, came to know how to link closely the idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of our Party with their practice.

From the outset of the year they had difficult tasks to tackle. As they had decided, they had to fulfil far before the 20th founding anniversary of the D.P.R.K. the mineral transportation plan grown 1.6 times over the last year's. To realize this, they had to finish in a short time the gallery repair and adjustment work to facilitate the replacement of small size ore cars with big ones, while fulfilling their ore-hauling plan every day.

They reaffirmed their resolution, when they studied Comrade Kim Il Sung's on-the-sport teachings alongside the following passage from the Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced by him:

"Self-reliance is a thoroughly revolutionary stand for a people to accomplish the revolution in their country basically by relying on their own internal forces, it is an independent stand to construct their country by their own labour and with their domestic natural resources."

Kim Seung Il, an ore hauling worker, burnt with a sole desire to arm himself thoroughly with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance so that his own platoon would become able to implement to the end the teachings of the Leader by tapping their own potentialities. Once, after his return from a study-meeting, he thought of how to increase the traffic efficiency of the ore cars and finally he succeeded in working out a way to double it.

Choi Gi Sun, also an ore hauling worker, thought that the rail repair work would require more tools and materials. In an early morning he made a 12 km long way wading through snow and brought 100 odd pieces of tools and materials. Yet he was punctual in his attendance on the same morning.

Following his example, everybody busied themselves with the preparation for the gallery repair work.

As a result, they repaired the galleries in a matter of several days laying thus a firm foundation for transporting more ores in the future, while overfulfilling every day the ore transportation plan grown 1.6 times from the outset of the year.

But the trade union committee of the mine did not rest on their laurels.

Stressing the necessity of giving precedence to the political work in all fields of activity, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us as follows:

"When they undertake any revolutionary task, leading functionaries should, above all, correctly explain and bring home to the masses the Party's intentions with regard to it and see that they discuss ways and means collectively for the implementation of the Party's policies and persist in their struggle to carry them out with a high degree of revolutionary zeal."

Following this teaching the mine trade union committee developed the political work more in depth.

In order to produce more ores this year, they had to execute a heavy task to speed up, first of all, the construction of a loop-line in the ore transportation galleries.

One day, a functionary of the mine trade union committee went down to the Ri Zi Eun Chollima tunnelling platoon which was assigned to the tunnelling work of this project. He explained in explicit terms to the members of this platoon what a significant role the tunnelling workers were playing in their important revolutionary task.

He made the members of Ri Zi Eun platoon understand deeply that the work they assumed was the most important one and that it was a preliminary process for increasing the production of iron urgently needed for economic construction and defence build-up.

At the same time he reminded that, taking advantage of the incident of the armed spy ship "Pueblo", the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen Pak Jung Hi traitor clique are running mad for unleashing another war in Korea.

In view of this, he stressed that more ores would be required to help crush the enemy at one stroke when they dare pounce upon us. His explanation encouraged much the tunnelling workers.

Afterwards, the platoon members staged a high-speed tunnelling movement. With the rock drilling work better organized, each shift carried out one blast more than before. Thus they increased the tunnelling speed more than twice as compared with the speed shown before.

During the tunnelling work something unexpected occurred. Loose rocks appeared, creating very difficult conditions of the work. Then, the trade union functionaries of the mine worked hand in hand with the platoon members and helped them to study the Reminiscences of Participants in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Warfare such as "The Order Should Be Executed Unconditionally and to the End" and "There Is Nothing Impossible If One Resolves to Do It" in close combination with the actual work of the tunnelling workers. At the same time, they made the tunnelling workers follow the example of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, learning from their boundless fidelity to the Leader of the revolution and their unflinching revolutionary spirit of executing unconditionally the order of the Leader in the teeth of all adversities. This made it possible to increase the tunnelling speed continually.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable working conditions, the tunnelling workers have worked miracles by tunnelling 1.3 times more than before. As a result, the construction of the loop-line in the transportation galleries was completed far ahead of the time.

The experience gained through the process of the practical work in this mine shows that when one arms himself with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the forty million Korean people and when one does as taught by him, he can do everything with an inexhaustible strength gushing out of him.

STRUGGLE OF SOUTH KOREAN WORKERS

The workers in the southern half of the Republic who are languishing under the harsh exploitation and oppression by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooge traitor Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are vigorously putting up staunch struggles demanding wage-hike and payment of waged in arrears.

According to a South Korean paper, more than 3,000 workers of garment factories in Pusan city staged, on February 15, an all-out strike for an indefinite period. They demanded that their wages be raised by 70.3 per cent and a collective contract be fulfilled. They continued the strike for several days on.

Their stubborn struggle interrupted the production of many factories in the city and gave a telling blow to the traitor Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their henchmen.

Some 30,000 odd South Korean railway workers rose in a struggle for the improvement of their living conditions. They continued staunchly the strike over two months on a mass scale.

A South Korean paper in Taegu, expressing a whole-hearted support to their struggle, stressed that their demand for payment of various allowances was "absolutely reasonable and indisputable" without exception.

On the other hand, the workers employed at the "Hanguk Glass Industry Company" and the "Inchon Industrial Firm" in Inchon, Kyonggi Province, entered into a dispute some time ago for a pay boost. They strongly demanded to raise the present wage by 65 per cent, for they and their family were suffering from hunger under harsh exploitation, being fettered by starvation wages with which they could not live on.

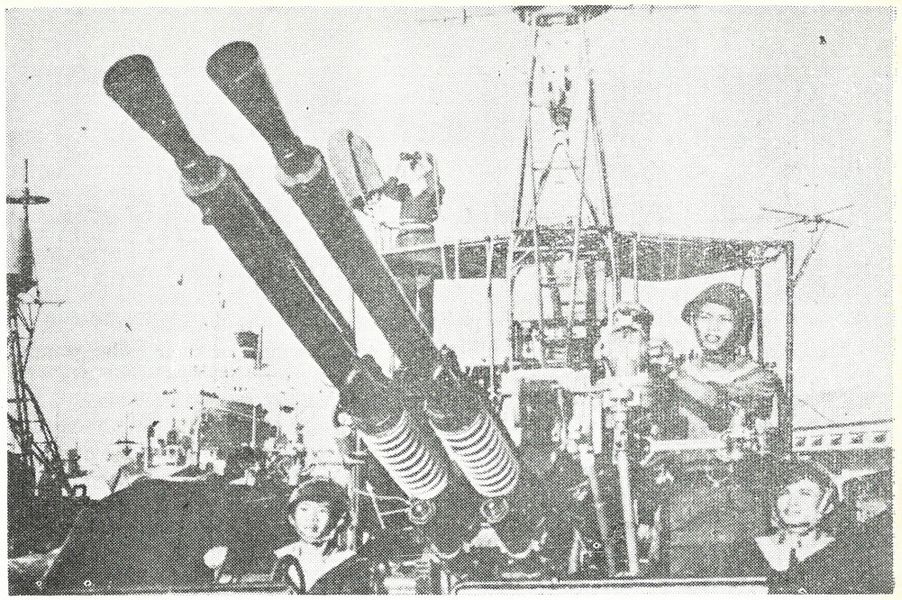
Hundreds of workers at the "Sangryong Cement Company" and at the "dockyards" in Ryosu and Sunchon thronged round the company offices in demand of the immediate payment of back wages.

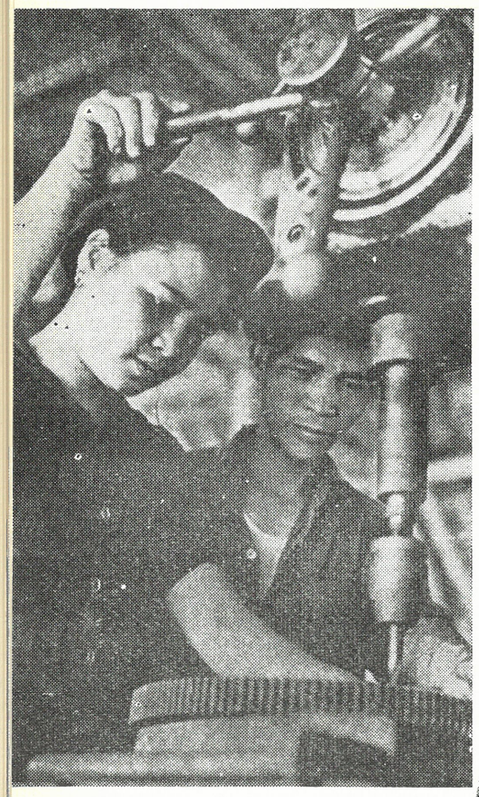
They were enraged at the behaviour of the bloody employer who thought of nothing but of exploiting his workers. He forced them to do hard work without paying them even a single penny of wage. The workers staged a stubborn struggle, breaking furnitures in the offices.

According to a radio report from Seoul, 490 odd South Korean dockers walked out in order to carry out to the end their demand for higher wages. From the beginning of February, they entered into a dispute, demanding for a wage-hike to the treachercus Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the stooges of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

When refused by the rascals, they went to the vote on Feb. 20 to see if a strike was desirable. The entire workers showed their determination by voting for the strike.

The Vietnamese People's Army-men defending firmly Haiphong city



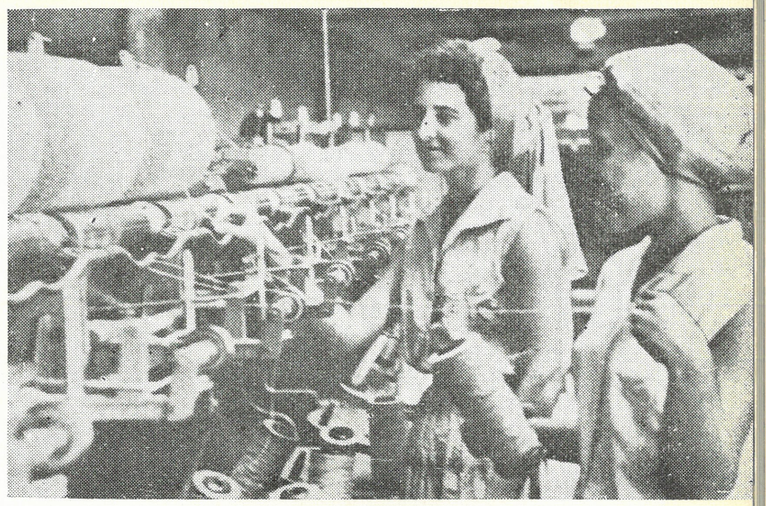


Working people in Hanoi are stepping up the war-time production

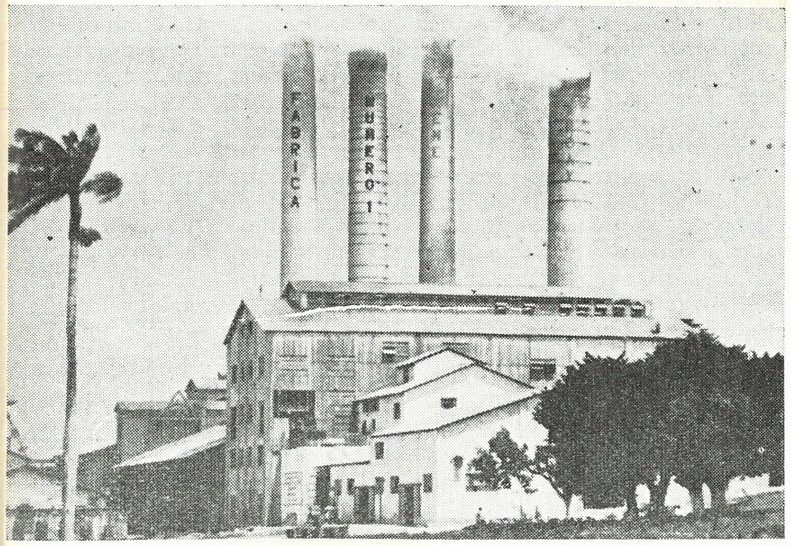
THE HEROIC VIETNAMESE PEOPLE WILL CERTAINLY WIN THE JUST ANTI-U.S., NATIONAL SALVATION STRUGGLE

Fighters of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces are dashing to the enemy positions

Workers at the weaving shop of the Kenat Mill are ceaselessly bringing about labour upsurge

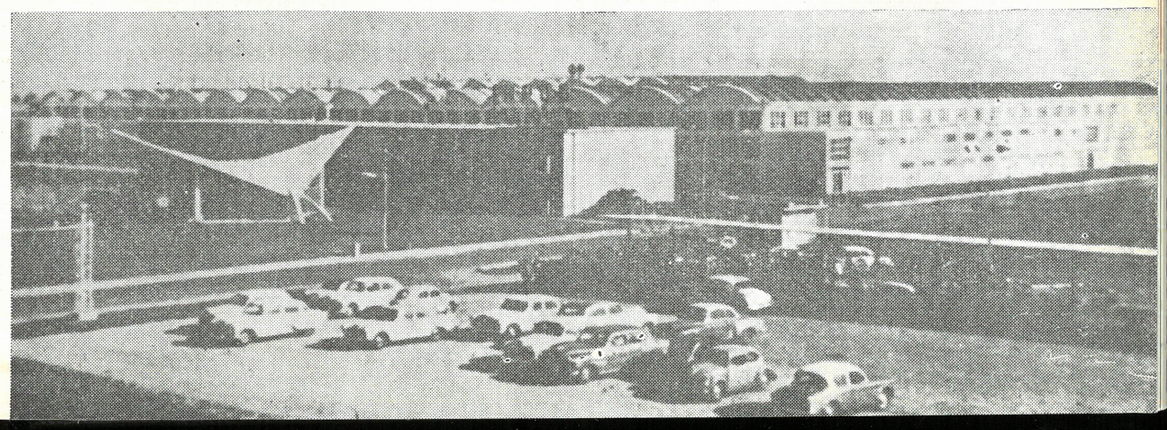


Cuba is Advancing



The Tene Arcai Cement Factory is achieving greater results in production

The Cuban House Utensils Factory makes a splendid contribution to the wellbeing of the Cuban people



U.S. Imperialism Advances Along the Road of Provoking Another War in a Planned Way

Again draws near the "Month of Joint Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops from South Korea" (June 25-July 27).

Marking this month the working class of our country is burning with a deep hatred for the U.S. imperialist aggressors, its sworn enemy.

Today the U.S. imperialist aggressors are tottering along the road of provoking another war in a premeditated way, far from drawing a due lesson from the heavy defeats they suffered by the hand of Korean people in the past Fatherland Liberation War.

It is well known that the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been concentrating their armed forces on the whole South Korea and along the east coast of our country. Some time ago, they again reinforced their position with a new naval task force and fighter-bombers so as to step up war preparations. On the other hand, they have made a lot of noise with ceaseless military provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

In the period spanning from past January 24 to February 19 alone, the enemy fired at our side along the Military Demarcation Line more than 9,200 bullets and shells with heavy arms and automatic weapons on 93 occasions, and waged armed assaults on 3 occasions against our posts.

Alongside, the U.S. imperialist aggressors took a step to improve the equipment of the South Korean puppet army and to arm its discharged men with their additional military "aid" worth 100 million dollars. Those rascals instigated their South Korean stooges to "ask" the 15 satellite countries of U.S. imperialism which had taken part in the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Korea to join them without delay if another war breaks out in Korea. The ridiculous thing is that they made them send a letter even to the Japanese militarist clique and Chang Kai-shek bandits, "asking the latters' support."

Such desperate manoeuvres are unfolded by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their minions the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, a pack of filthy traitors, in a more undisguised manner as days go by while further aggravating the situation of Korea. They had led things to such a grave extent that war may explode at any moment.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors left no stone unturned to cover up the fact that "Pueblo" had intruded into the territorial waters of our country with a piratic plot to provoke another war. As it was nabbed as a result of the just self-defensive step taken by us, they raised high an "anti-communist" racket, blabbing that the incident was "provoked by North Korea," and that it was "aggressive act" and what not.

However, the U.S. imperialist aggressors could not hide the sheer reality with any "anti-communist" clamour whatsoever. The "anti-communist" hue and cry and the machinations for the provocation of a new war by the U.S. imperialist aggressors have begun neither yesterday nor today.

This is well evidenced by the following passage from a secret report Wedemayer made after visiting South Korea as a special envoy of the U.S. President in 1947:

It should not be permitted to emerge a united, independent and democratic Korea which offers a weighty threat to the general interests of the United States. To this end, the military occupation of South Korea by the United States should be maintained and the military occupation of the whole Korea must be realized in future.

Not only engrossed in the division of Korea but blinded by their aggressive ambition against the northern half of the Republic, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their South Korean henchmen, the treacherous human-scums, answered at length with an aggressive war our repeated proposal on the peaceful unification of the fatherland. In the postwar days, too, they have run wild in an attempt to achieve at any cost their foul ambitions which they had failed to realize in the war.

Even before ink dried up on the Armistice Agreement on which they had put their signature kneeling before the Korean people, the U.S. imperialist aggressors concluded with the South Korean puppets the so-called "South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact", legalized their occupation of South Korea for an indefinite period and expanded the puppet armed forces from 16 to 31 divisions.

Besides, they moved to Seoul the Headquarters of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops situated in Tokyo and continually brought into South Korea weapons of mass destruction and various kinds of war materiel.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have openly clamoured that they are ready to use the lethal weapons they had brought into South Korea "to hit hard the selected targets in North Korea as soon as the order of the White House is issued."

Moreover, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have induced to South Korea even the aggressive forces of Japanese militarism which they revived and rearmed to use as a "shock-brigade" for their Asian aggression and whipped them up to collude militarily the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

In this way the U.S. imperialist aggressors have stepped up frenziedly preparations for an aggressive war in South Korea on one hand and on the other, they have committed systematically military provocations against the northern half of the Republic. The acts of provocation have become more unscrupulous particularly since war-boss Johnson visited South Korea in October 1966. At that time he pepped up the South Korean stooges, saying that a showdown might take place in some place of Asia beyond the bounds of Vietnam and that they should make preparations for "the unification of the territory".

Since Johnson's departure from South Korea, the enemy breached without any scruple the Armistice Agreement on a number of occasions last year, acting against our side on the land, in the sea and air. The number of cases of violation committed by the enemy ran as many as to 8,000. The acts of provocation committed by the enemy against our side have taken more vicious and rasher forms. The enemy makes armed attacks with heavy machine-guns, mortars and other types of arms, mobilizing even aircrafts, tanks and naval vessels. Thus the provocations have turned into full scale operations of military nature.

All these sheer facts show clearly who has aggravated the tense situation in Korea and from where the danger of war comes.

The hostile acts committed by the hateful armed espionage ship "Pueblo" of U.S.

Let's bind U.S. imperialism hand and foot in every part and on every front!

imperialism against our country and the wild racket kicked up by U.S. imperialism after this incident, are a link in the whole chain of the machinations resorted to by the U.S. imperialist aggressors to unleash a new war in Korea and at the same time, they are the direct extention of the whole scheme. The fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors intruded their specialized armed espionage ship into the territorial waters of our country so as to make it spy in a systematic way on the state and military secrets of our country is in itself the most heinous and undisguised manoeuvring of war provocation. Furthermore, the extremely frenzied war racket the U.S. imperialist aggressors are making with the incident of their armed espionage ship, shows evidently that they hatched premeditatedly this act of provocation to find at all costs an excuse for a war.

The new war provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors which get intensified with each passing day in Korea are a most salient revelation of the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism which cannot keep alive even for a single day without indulging itself in aggressive war policies. At the same time, these provocations constitute the focal manifestation of the ever-worsening crisis of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in South Korea.

Under the vicious colonial and terror-rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors the South Korean people are deprived of political rights to the last vestige and the hardships in life and the economic crisis have run to an extreme today. The social, class and national antagonism between U.S. imperialism and its stooges, the notorious Pak Jung Hi puppet traitor-clique, on one hand and the South Korean people on the other is growing more acute with the time.

Particularly, among the South Korean people the reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and longing for the northern half of the Republic are manifested like an overflowing fountain that can be turned off by no means whatever. With their aspiration after the unification of the fatherland sharply running high, the crisis of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors is speedily going from bad to worse in South Korea.

Besides, the ever-expanding activities of armed guerrillas in South Korea and the vigorous struggle of the South Korean people are dealing heavier blows at the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their hirelings the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the country-selling gang.

Panic-stricken by this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are groping for a way out in a new war from the irretrievably serious crisis into which they are bogged down.

It is entirely due to the ever-aggravating aggressive war schemes by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their running-dogs the treacherous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique that the danger of a new war has appeared to an acute degree in Korea today. Therefore, the future Korean situation depends entirely on the attitude of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen the Pak Jung Hi puppet traitor-clique.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, declared as follows at the banquet given in honour of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army:

"We do not want war, but are never afraid of it. Our people and People's Army will return retaliation for the 'retaliation' of the U.S. imperialists, all-out war for all-out war."

Should the U.S. imperialist aggressors continue to aggravate the situation in Korea and unleash an aggressive war in the end, our people and People's Army who are armed to the hilt so that each of them can be a match for a hundred foes will give the enemy a resolute, decisive and annihilating blow.

Cables And Letters of Solidarity From the W. F. T. U. And Trade Union Organizations of Different Countries

"Pueblo", an armed espionage ship of the U.S. imperialists, intruded deep into the territorial waters of our country and committed espionage activities. It was captured as a result of a self-defence measure taken by our naval force. On this occasion, cables and letters of solidarity came to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea from W.F.T.U. and trade union organizations of different countries.

✦ FROM THE D.R.V.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Vietnam sent on February 2 a cable to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, condemning the U.S. imperialists who were raising frantic war clamours after their armed espionage ship "Pueblo" was captured while conducting espionage acts after intruding deep into the territorial waters of our country. The cable said:

"General Federation of Trade Unions of Vietnam considers that this brazen-faced act of the U.S. imperialists constitutes a part of their manoeuvres aimed at provoking a new war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; it is a wanton violation of international law and Korean Armistice Agreement, and encroachment upon the sovereignty and security of Korea."

In that cable the General Federation of Trade Unions of Vietnam expressed full support to the just stand taken by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its statement issued on January 27 and to the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued on 29th of January.

In the same cable the General Federation of Trade Unions of Vietnam mentioned that the people of Vietnam will always march forward shoulder to shouler with the Korean people in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle for safeguarding the sovereignty and realizing the unification of the fatherland.

✦ FROM THE G.D.R.

Trade Union Federation of Architecture and Wood Material Workers of the G.D.R. sent a letter of solidarity in which it said:

"We severely condemn the flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement and international law by the U.S. imperialists. We express our support to and brotherly solidarity with your just struggle for safeguarding the dignity of the nation and the sovereignty of the country.

"We voice the strongest protest against

discussing in the UN the "appeal" of U.S. imperialists. We fully agree with the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea demanding the UN to take the measures to check aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists."

✦ FROM JAPAN, U.A.R., MALI, FRANCE, SYRIA

The trade union organizations from Japan, U.A.R., Mali, France and Syria sent to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea cables and letters of solidarity in which they condemned the U.S. imperialist aggressors for having dispatched their armed espionage ship "Pueblo" deep into the territorial waters of our country and made it carry out aggressive acts.

The cables and letters denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had perpetrated hostile acts by dispatching the armed espionage ship "Pueblo" deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and they stressed that its capture is an exercise of sovereignty and legitimate right justifiable for defending the country and territory.

The letters and cables also condemned the brigandish move of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had brought this "Pueblo" incident to the UN Security Council in order to becloud and "legalize" the criminal acts committed by the "Pueblo", their espionage ship.

The cables and letters accused the U.S. imperialist aggressors of their frantic war clamours, occasioned by the incident of the armed espionage ship "Pueblo" and appealed to all the progressive forces to fight united against imperialism and colonialism.

Finally, the cables and letters expressed firm solidarity with and support to the friendly Korean people and congratulated the heroic Korean people who had exercised their legitimate right by defending the sovereignty of their country.

✦ FROM WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

On the 10th of February, the W.F.T.U. sent a letter of solidarity with the Central Committee of General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea condemning the illegal intrusion of the "Pueblo", an armed espionage ship of U.S. imperialist aggressors, deep into the territorial waters of our country.

Supporting the struggle of the Korean people, the W.F.T.U. pointed out in its letter that the deep intrusion into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors' armed espionage ship "Pueblo" constitutes a gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and the universally recognized norms of international law. It expressed surging indignation at the new provocative acts of the U.S. imperialists.

Reminding that the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been stepping up provocative acts not only in the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. but also in the regions along the Military Demarcation Line, the letter exposed the war clamours raised recently by the U.S. imperialists making use of the capture of their armed espionage ship "Pueblo" vociferating that they would take a "retaliatory action".

The letter emphasized that such a military provocation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors constituted a part of their plan for expanding the aggression in Asia and that another war might break out in Korea at any moment due to the dangerous situation that had been created in Korea by the U.S. imperialists with such provocative manoeuvres.

The letter mentioned that the Korean people have enhanced politically the dignity and prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by dealing a blow to the menace and blackmail of U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Finally the W.F.T.U. strongly condemned the provocations of U.S. imperialist aggressors and fully support the struggle of the Korean people for safeguarding the security and the sovereignty of their fatherland.

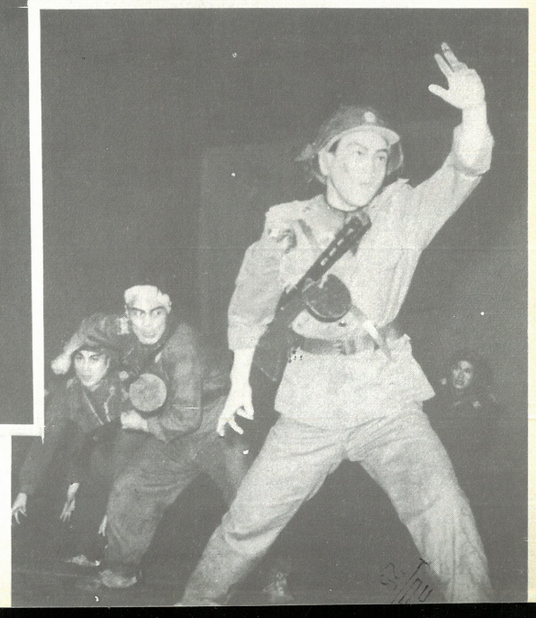
Group dance "Cloth for the People"

The Song of Fidelity to the Leader

— At the National Contest of Amateur Art Circles of Workers —

Group dance "Defending the Headquarters of the Revolution"

Group dance "Military Competition"



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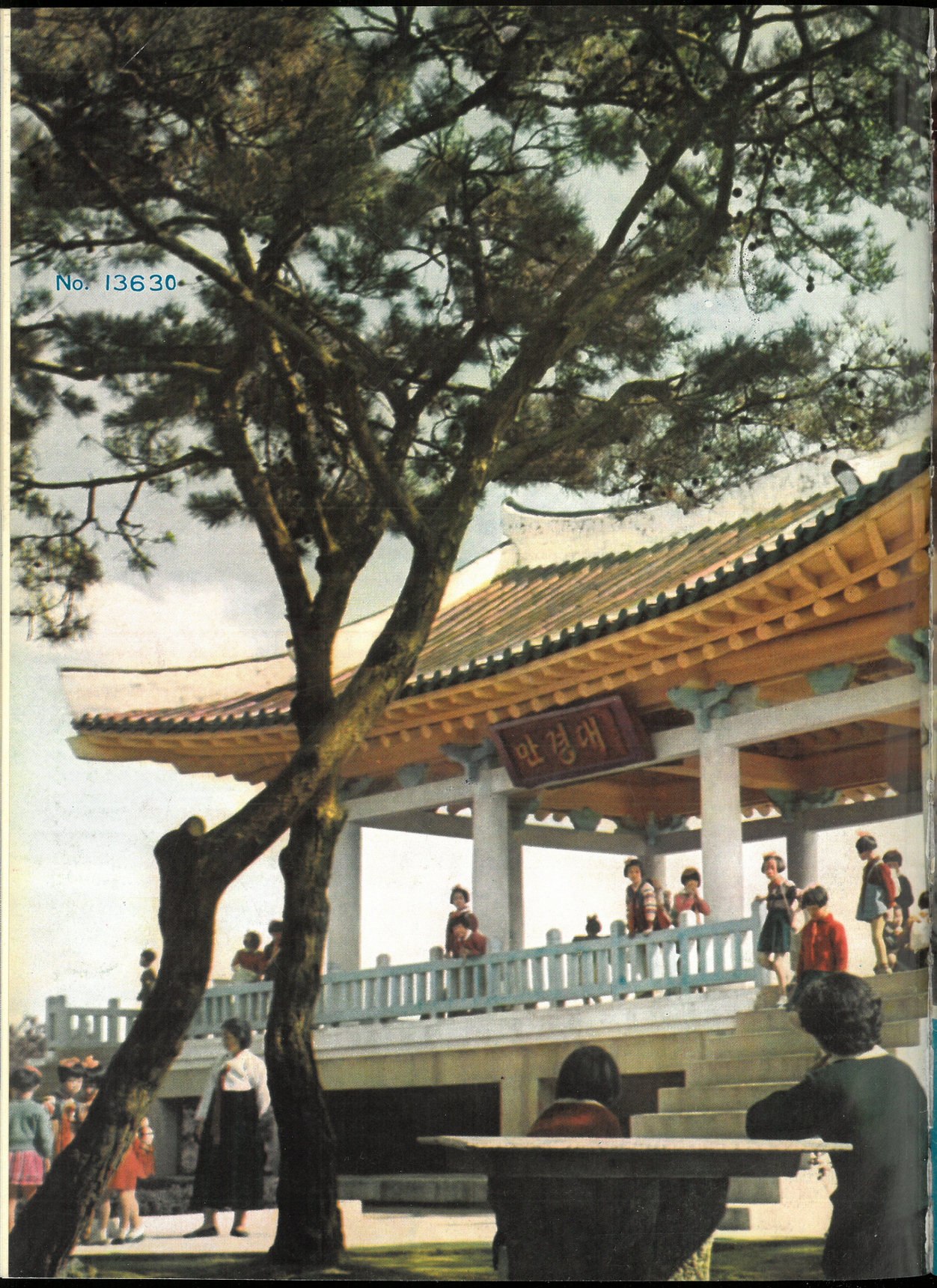

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The Korean TRADE UNIONS

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